

The Times

LOS ANGELES

XIIITH YEAR.—22 PAGES.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1894.—DOUBLE SHEET.

PER WEEK, 20c.
PER MONTH, 80c. | FIVE CENTS

A MUSEMENTS—With Dates of Events.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER—Under the direction of AL HAYMAN. O. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. G. WYATT, Manager. THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS THEATER IN CITY.

3---NIGHTS ONLY---3 SATURDAY MATINEE. THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 16 AND 17.

J. H. HAVERLY'S

ORIGINAL MASTODON

MINSTRELS.

The Grandest Company Ever Organized. Prices, 61, 75c, 80c, 90c.

Daily Parade of Entire Organization Seats on Sale Tuesday.

BENSON'S GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—BENSON & RICKARDS, Proprietors and Managers. TONIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK PROFESSIONAL MUSICIANS. P. M. A. J. STAMM, Conductor. MISS BERNICE HOLMES, MR. WINFIELD BLAKE. Popular Prices as Usual. Soloists. Tomorrow, Monday, November 12, THEO KREMER in "THE NIHILIST."

BURBANK THEATER—Main St., bet. Fifth and Sixth. FRED A. COOPER, Manager. WEEK OF NOV. 12 MATINEE SATURDAY.

Supported by the beautiful and talented Actresses, MISS DOROTHY ROSSMORE and the entire Cooper Company. In Mr. Vinton's own version of the romantic tragedy, "THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND," Darrell Vinton, Los Angeles' most popular dramatic actor, in his most brilliant and elegant costume. Notwithstanding the enormous expense of this production the prices remain the same—10c, 25c and 30c; box seats 50c and 75c.

Next week, Darrell Vinton in "Harbor Lights."

IMPERIAL, REFINED VAUDEVILLE.

THIS EVENING AT 8 PRESENTING ONLY ARTISTS MATINEE TODAY AT 2. Sunday Eve, Nov. 18, GRAND DOUBLE BILL! Matinee Prices, Adults 25c; Children, 10c. Evening Prices, 10, 20, 25 and 50c.

PAVILION—

GRAND SACRED CONCERT, TONIGHT 7:30 AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, HAZARD'S PAVILION,

—BY THE—

EXPOSITION MILITARY BAND,

Directed by CHEVALIER DE KONSKY.

TABERNACLE AT PASADENA. MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 12, Under the auspices of

THROOP POLYTECHNIC, Gen. Lew Wallace,

WILL LECTURE IN PASADENA ON THE ABOVE DATE ON "TURKEY AND THE TURKS."

Admission \$1.00, 75c and 50c. Tickets on sale at the Pasadena Music Store.

B LANCHARD-FITZGERALD HALL. 115-119 S. Spring St.

SECOND PIANO RECITAL BY HERR THILO BECKER, ☆ Friday Evening, Nov. 16, 8:15 p.m.

Tickets, 50c. On sale Wednesday, 10 a.m. The celebrated Steinway Piano used at this concert are sold only by the Blanchard-Fitzgerald Music Co.

WE HAVE A FEW Second-hand Pianos.

We need the room—they must go—Come and set a price on them. Pianos to rent. HARTLEY BROS.'S MUSIC HOUSE, 108 North Spring st.

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES.

HOTEL NADEAU, European Plan. NADEAU CAFE.

NADEAU elegantly furnished rooms, 60 suites with bath, supplied with all modern improvements. Room \$1 per day and upwards. NADEAU CAFE, C. E. AMIDON, Manager, is the finest in the city; private dining and banquet rooms. Liberally managed. H. W. CHASE & CO.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

375 Rooms; 75 Suites with Private Bathrooms. POTTER & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

HOTEL ARCADIA SANTA MONICA. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S FAVORITE SUMMER AND WINTER RESORT. OFFERS SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS. The matchless reputation of the table will be maintained; sun bathing delightful; hot salt water bath a special feature; 20 minutes ride from Los Angeles; 1000 feet above sea level and substantial reduction in rates quoted. S. REINHART, Proprietor.

ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS HOTEL AND HOT SPRINGS. THE FINEST WINTER CLIMATE. Water and mineral hot springs in the United States; an oasis seat; dry, desiccated atmosphere; no fog; constant sunshine; mountain and canyon scenery; stage meets trains. Telephone direct from station. Address WELWOOD MURRAY, Palm Springs, Cal.

HOLLENBECK HOTEL CAFE 214 AND 216 W. SECOND ST.—THE FINEST RESTAURANT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Grill rooms up to date. Oysters 50c per dozen. J. E. AULL & CO., Proprietors.

VILLA KARMA EL CAJON VALLEY, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CAL. ALL THE excellent shooting; moderate rates.

HOTEL RAMONA COR. SPRING AND THIRD STREETS. EUROPEAN PLAN. New management. Rates moderate. F. J. MALLORY, Prop.

HOTEL SAN GABRIEL S. SAN GABRIEL. FINEST HOTEL IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Terms reasonable. A. D. STRICKER, Prop.

HOTEL LINCOLN SECOND AND HILL—FAMILY HOTEL. APPOINTMENTS perfect; electric cars to all points. THOS. PASCO, Prop.

GRAND VIEW MONROVIA FAMOUS "GEM OF THE FOOTHILLS" FIRST CLASS; tourist parties a specialty. A. W. ETTER, Manager.

LA SOLANA GRAND AVENUE AND LOCKE HAVEN ST. PASADENA, FIRST CLASS in every respect. GEORGE COOK, Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUY THE WHITNEY MAKE TRUNK FACTORY, 24 NORTH MAIN Street.

HYDROPATHIC. An Hygienic Treatment.

LOG ANGELES CURE BATH AND MASSAGE Institute, 630 S. Broadway, bet. Sixth and Seventh sts. Hydropathic and hygienic treatment of all diseases. Dr. Phillips, after the renowned system of Father Kuhn, and Louis Kuhn, Leipzig, Germany. This Institute is the cleanest place in town for seedy and debilitated. We give first-class treatment only; first-class attendants. Proseccos sent free.

ATTORNEYS

J. H. HOUSE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 112 W. First St. Collections promptly attended to.

CARTER & FIBROK, LAWYERS, OFFICES 24 to 26 Bryson Block, Los Angeles.

MONT LOWE RAILWAY — FOR TIME table see TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

THE MORNING'S NEWS

—IN—

The Times

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS BRIEFED.

BY TELEGRAPH: The California gubernatorial election still in doubt; Budd apparently has the best of the fight; he makes several gains during the day; returns from two precincts in Orange county not here-to-fore reckoned on give Estee a gain of one hundred and ten, which may affect the final result considerably; less than two hundred precincts remain to be heard from in the State. The news from the East; Tennessee Democrats practically concede the election of Evans for Governor; later figures give probably two Congressmen thought to be Republican to the Democrats—What may be expected of the next Congress as regards legislation—Senator Hill receives a growing intimation that he is politically dead; talk of a new silver party—The end of the Oriental war may come soon; China desirous of settling with Japan; the attitude of this government in the negotiations—Another issue of bonds may be forthcoming; Eastern bankers said to be expecting them—The wreck found floating of Unpqua bar thought to be that of the missing steamer Leeds from Ventura—The German people disturbed at the "lightning change" policy of their Emperor; the newspapers boldly discuss William's autocratic tendencies—Football East and West; Pennsylvania defeats Princeton Tigers—A horse killed and two jockeys injured—The army changes.

Dispatches were also received from Santa Fe Indians, Nashville, Knoxville, San Francisco, Washington, Chicago, New York, Taunton, Mass.; Detroit, Cincinnati, Sioux City, Woodland, Sacramento and other places.

THE CITY.

Gen. Wallace delivers his concluding lecture—A reception tendered Prof. Lowe by the local organization of the Loyal Legion—Ex-Police Officer Dugan held to answer on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder—Regular weekly report of the Board of Public Works prepared for presentation to the Council on Monday—National Guard officers will meet to consider a proposed plan for the organization of the State militia. Judge Smith sentences a boy thief.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Judge Tower of Santa Barbara gets married by contract—A notable musical event at Pasadena.

OFF TO LIBERIA.

A Colored Comptroller Arranging for an Exodus.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.) Nov. 10.—A committee of thirteen negro miners, appointed by 4000 members of the International Migration Society, to go to Africa to arrange for the colonization of the negroes of the South to that country, left here yesterday for Liberia. The President of Liberia has promised the colonists land and farming implements and the advance guard goes to make final arrangements for 4000 more of their race, who will sail in special steamers, chartered by the society, from New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, during the coming winter.

The first cargo of 500 leaves early in December. The Liberian Congress will welcome them, and the President of that country has written letters to the promoters of the scheme to encourage emigration.

AN UNKNOWN REGION.

The Philadelphia Explorers Heard from—Interesting Finds.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The fair news from the scientific expedition, headed by Dr. Donaldson Smith of Philadelphia, which started in June last to explore the unknown region between two hundred miles west of Berber, the chief town of that portion of Africa, and Lake Rudolph, where traces of civilization are believed to exist, have been received here. Dr. Smith, it appears, accompanied by two Englishmen, early in September, reached a large stream, believed to be the Eritre. They also explored the unknown country west of Meekil, and surveyed several rivers. All the members of the party are in good health.

BISHOP MATZ.

He Resigns Because He was Beaten by Difficulties.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—Bishop Matz has decided to make any statement for publication regarding his resignation, but it is generally understood that the reason for his almost unprecedented action was his inability to cope with the difficulties that beset him.

It is expected that Archbishop Chappelle of Santa Fe, N. M., will be named as administrator of the affairs of the diocese pending the selection of a successor to Bishop Matz. It is rumored in Catholic circles that Denver will probably be raised to an archdiocese and Archbishop Chappelle will be located here.

AFRAID OF THE GOAT.

A Sioux City Man Causes a Sensation in a Lodge.

PHILLIPS'S PERSONALITY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS VIA SOUTHERN PACIFIC, RIO GRANDE, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, AND RAILROADS, LOS ANGELES every Tuesday; cross the Sierra Nevada, pass the entire Rio Grande Scenic route, and return home via San Joaquin, and the Sacramento River, 200 miles, 12 hours, stop at Niagara Falls; all day long; also via Southern route, Río Pao and Fort Worth, every Thursday.

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United States at that time, the Chinese government appealed to United States Minister Denby to intervene, and Mr. Denby submitted the application to Washington, where it was laid before the President, who has had it under consideration for a week or more. As our representatives in the case of the occupation of Korea had little or no power, there was no reason to suppose that a different result would follow an attempt to use our good offices in favor of China.

As already indicated, our government was indisposed to co-operate directly with the European nations in any effort to coerce China to the war. And for the very reason, this country was an independent intermediary in bringing about peace. Both China and Japan were assured that we were free from any suspicion of a desire to annex the concessions of territories in Asia, which hung over the European powers, and their confidence in our fairness and impartiality was strikingly manifested by the selection of the United States by both nations to care for their subsidiary territories. The United States is at the present time in a position which should naturally be looked to by both China and Japan to serve as an arbiter in case of a difficulty, in arranging terms of peace, and it is, therefore, very improbable that we will forfeit this position by yielding now to China's request to intercede.

A department official said today: "Arbitrate we may, but intervene we cannot, in the manner in which the situation is summarized in official circles here. If the Chinese government desires the United States to present its demands to Japan, let the Foreign Minister Denby do it; but it is felt here that the better way would be for China to submit her proposals directly to Japan, when it would be entirely within the bounds of propriety for the United States to express the gratification it would derive from such a combination, as a nation friendly to our honorable terms. An official of the State Department conversant with the Chinese attitude says:

"China no longer conceals her inability to prosecute a war. She recognizes that she was caught unprepared and that it is the part of wisdom for her to make the best terms possible in getting peace on the best terms possible. She does this with the expectation and assurance that Japan will come half way. Japan sees that the war for the purpose, as she said, of securing Korea's complete independence. This China will fully concede. It is also probable that China will have a fair indemnity. This, however, will be in cash and not in Chinese territory, as I do not think any peace can be arranged which will permit Japan to occupy a part of Chinese soil."

Another department official presented the Japanese views of the present negotiations as follows: "Japan recognizes craft and she is not likely to be misled by any empty offers of peace on terms which seem to mean much and in truth mean nothing. The sovereignty of Korea is one of those empty positions and China has been driven out of Korea. Japan has nothing to concede to the country. Neither does Japan want any Chinese territory, not even the Island of Formosa, which is in reality an extension of the Japanese group. What she will demand undoubtedly is a cash indemnity sufficient to recoup her for her war expenditures. That amount of the cost of Japanese arms and the bombing of China will give the full fruits of victory."

THE STORY OF LI HUNG CHANG'S FALL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A peculiar story concerning Li Hung Chang's fall from imperial grace is recounted in a private account of the Chinese. It appears that the inquiry instituted by the Emperor and which is still in progress, relative to the manner in which the war has been conducted and as to how it came to pass that the Japanese were ever permitted to gain a foothold in Korea, has brought to light the following facts:

Marquis Li, eldest son of the Viceroy, when Minister to the Court of Japan, a few years ago, lent the Mikado with whom he was on very intimate terms, \$350,000. The loan was not to bear interest, but was to be paid back in full upon his return to China. It appears that the inquiry instituted by the Emperor and which is still in progress, relative to the manner in which the war has been conducted and as to how it came to pass that the Japanese were ever permitted to gain a foothold in Korea, has brought to light the following facts:

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YOUNG BASCALS.

Three Boys Arrested at Woodland for Attempted Train-wrecking.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

WOODLAND, Nov. 10.—Three boys, Stephen Miller, Kim Thompson and Nelson Brown, have been arrested for attempted train-wrecking. They put broken coupling links on the track near Davisville, but say they did not mean any harm, and had no intention of derailing the train.

A COMPROMISED SUIT.

W. F. McCann Secures Sixteen Thousand Dollars.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The suit for \$1,200,000, instituted by W. F. McCann against the Blythe estate, for alleged breach of contract in disposing of land in which he was a partner with Blythe and also manager of his ranch, has been compromised for \$16,000.

Charges Against Supt. Marks.

VENTURA, Nov. 10.—Petitions, accompanied by affidavits of former patients and employees have been filed with the County Supervisors, asking the removal of Joshua Marks from the superintendence of the County Hospital. Charges of cruel and inhuman treatment of patients are made.

Worden Expected to "Fetch."

WOODLAND, Nov. 10.—It is believed that Worden, the convicted train-wrecker, will now make a clean breast of the affair, and that he will implicate all of the defendants, except Knox. Worden denies that he has promised to make a confession.

A Steamer Run Into.

POR T TOWNSEND (Wash.) Nov. 10.—The steamer City of Kingston was run into by the stern-wheeler Mary Penley below Seattle, this morning, sustaining damages to the amount of \$700.

Thrown from a Wagon.

PLACERVILLE, Nov. 10.—Edward Holt and David Gipe of this place were thrown from a wagon by the horse running away. Holt is dead and Gipe can hardly live.

He Went to Sleep.

SONOMA, Nov. 10.—An aged Indian named Dan went to sleep on the railroad track today. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

JOCKEYS INJURED.

Serious Accident in the Alexander Island Races.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Racing at Alexander Island was rendered more than usually exciting by an unfortunate accident which occurred in the fourth race, resulting in the death of the horse Flores and serious injury to Jockeys Donnelly and King.

Just as the flag dropped starting the fourth race, Flores stumbled, turned a complete somersault and landed partially on little Donnelly. El Telegrafo fell over Flores, throwing Jockey King. Flores was killed by the accident, while Telegrafo escaped unhurt. Donnelly had his leg fractured and was internally injured, while King had a shoulder-blade dislocated.

DIPLOMATIC QUESTIONS.

HIROSHIMO (Japan) Nov. 10.—The Cabinet minister yesterday discussed important matters, including great diplomatic questions. No official report of the capture of Kin-Chow has yet been received here, although it is supposed that the king is in the possession of the second Japanese army. The Chinese telegraph message from Port Arthur to Tien-Tsin via Kin-Chow, has been cut, by order of the Japanese conqueror.

THE SECOND REPORT OF THE KING.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A despatch to the Pali Mail Gazette from Chee Foo says that the Japanese have captured Port Arthur.

Tobacco Dealers Assign.

PORTLAND (Ore.) Nov. 10.—Michael & Sons, dealers in cigars and tobacco, are in liquidation today. The liabilities are \$4,000; debts \$40,000.

[COAST RECORD.] FOUND BOTTOM UP.

The Missing Schooner Leeds Probably Lost.

The Wreck Seen Floating off Umpqua Bar Thought to be that Vessel.

The Blythe Estate Compromises a Claim—Boys Arrested for Attempted Train-wrecking. Worden to Confess.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

PORTLAND (Or.) Nov. 10.—Advices from Marshfield, Or., say that the vessel which was sighted bottom up off Umpqua Bar, a few days ago, is believed to be the schooner Leeds, which is overdue at Umpqua from California ports. The life boat men who went out to the wreck think that the vessel's bottom corresponds to that of the Leeds, which had been condemned as unsafe by the board of inspection.

MERCURY'S TRANSIT.

The Event is Noted by Prof. Swift on Echo Mountain.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

PASADENA, Nov. 10.—The transit of Mercury was observed today at Lowe Observatory, Echo Mountain, by Dr. Lewis Swift and his son, Edward, with the six-inch telescope at a power of 200 diameters. Success was attained in all four contacts. Not a cloud was visible. No portion of the planet was visible off the sun's disc and while on the planet could be seen at closest scrutiny. The black drop interfered with the exact determination of the time of contacts, which differs somewhat from computations made further north.

The time of greatest exterior contact, was 7 h. 57 m. 10 s. ingress; exterior contact, 1 h. 11 m. 26 s.; egress; exterior contact, 1 h. 13 m. 10 s. Pacific standard time, eight hours slow of Greenwich.

AT THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The transit of Mercury was observed at the Naval Observatory under the direction of Prof. William Hoekner. The first and second contacts were observed most satisfactorily, but because the sun was obscured at the time of the third and fourth contacts, no observations could be made.

LAST OF THE TRIO.

John Calver, Like His Fellow-prospectors Dies Suddenly.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SPOKANE, Nov. 10.—John Calver died at Bonners Ferry today from a gunshot wound received while hunting. He was on his way to Spokane for treatment, but blood poisoning set in largely from a strange series of falls has fatal consequences. Calver was killed by a snowslide, a few months ago the second was blown to pieces by a blast in a prospect hole.

YOUNG BASCALS.

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MORE BONDS.

Strong Indications that Another Issue Will be Made.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—There are strong indications that another issue of bonds will be made during the coming week. For some time past the conviction has been growing upon the President that an issue of another \$50,000,000 would seem to be a wise move, and on his return from Bumstead's Bay he expressed to the members of his Cabinet his belief that the issue could not be long delayed, and that the sooner it was made the better. He saw the treasury receipts constantly growing less, with an immediate prospect of any favorable change.

Secretary Cattell, it is understood, took a most hopeful view of the situation. He argued that the receipts from internal revenue and other sources were showing a marked increase. The supply of whisky, which was withdrawn from bond just previous to the passage of the new tariff act, to avoid the payment of the additional 20 cents per gallon, would very soon be exhausted, and the demand for bonds of goods of every description was abnormally large. The crop of the customs was equally the effect of the ministerial crisis having run away and the people are taking a clearer view of the situation, in all probability, two direct effects being the result. One is of unconscious among politicians generally respecting the stability of the German home policy, which there is no little doubt will be considerably modified by the advent of Prince Hohenlohe, the new Chancellor; and the other feeling of anxiety openly expressed by the mouthpieces of the Liberal party at the autocratic attitude which the Emperor assumed in settling the differences. His action was certainly not more arbitrary than upon the occasion of the downfall of Prince Bismarck from Power, but the German people hardly expected to witness a repetition of that incident within so short a period.

The National Zeitung gives emphatic tapers to this misgiving and demands the re-establishment of the Prussian Cabinet must be restored. The Radical organs are more outspoken. The Boeren Courier reminds its readers that two Chancellors, four Imperial Secretaries of State and five Finance Ministers have been used up in a little more than six years. The Grenzblatt, on the contrary, is of the opinion that the German people have been well served by the present administration.

The most striking utterance, however, comes in the Zunkunft, which, in an article printed today on the Emperor's autocratic tendency, makes a rather daring comparison between Emperor William and Charles I of England, who was forever quarreling with his subjects, with what results to his subjects, with what results to himself.

The paper adds: "Matters have come to a pass in the German empire that the most weighty decisions depend upon accidents in the company the Emperor chooses to keep, and on the manner in which he encourages or discourages him. The citizens themselves, who protect and promote the German empire and maintain the army and the navy, are expected to hold their tongues and be always assured that the well-qualified authorities are assuring their welfare. This is the most striking remark.

Such outspoken remarks are rarely ventured in the German public press, and the Zunkunft is treading upon dangerous ground. Its utterance, nevertheless, truly voices the growing feeling of misgiving of the large and liberal-minded section of the German public, and is more easily discerned in the states outside of Prussia. Indeed, the Emperor has been forced into a realization of the dangers of the present situation by remonstrances addressed to him from Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg, regarding Caprivi's dismissal and the general instability of the government.

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This is an important fact, because it becomes known, coupled with the announcement that Caprivi's trip to South Germany was not entirely a private affair, but takes the form of a mission at the instance of the Emperor, with the object of convincing the feeling of unrest and allying the remissive disposition toward independent action on the part of the rebels.

The most striking remark.

Death of a Woman Who Lived a Religious Life.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

MIDDLETOWN (N. Y.) Nov. 10.—Mrs. Abby A. Bromley, widow of Avery Bromley, a prominent and wealthy citizen, died suddenly last night, at the age of 70 years, in her home on James street, the business center of this city, where for eighteen years she had lived the life of a recluse. For twelve years before the death of husband, August 24, 1888, she never left the house, never admitted a caller, kept no servant, never opened the front door or a front window, and, so far as is known, never spoke to a human being.

Her husband lived in the house, but took his meals at a hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Bromley went to the Centennial in 1876, where they were joined by Bromley's daughters by his first marriage, one of whom was married, and both of whom lived in Ogle. On their return from Philadelphia Mrs. Bromley withdrew from the world. It is believed that her conduct was due to jealousy, and her husband's failure to resent slights, real or imaginary, put upon her by his daughters.

LEFT HER HIDING.

Found Eating Roast Chicken and Surrounds.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

EAST TAWAS (Mich.) Nov. 10.—The main deck and the cabins of a large steamer reported as having been washed ashore three miles south of Fish Point yesterday were seen by a fisherman today. The reports indicate that some steamer has gone down with all hands on Lake Huron during the past few days.

The movements of vessels have been so interrupted by the continual gales that have prevailed from all points of the compass this week that it is

THE RED AND BLUE.

Pennsylvania Clips Tiger
Princeton's Claws.

A Game of Football that Puts the
Former in the Front
Rank.

A Notable Horseshow Booked for
"Frisco—Theodore Winters Sells
Some Yearlings—Races
East and West.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

TRENTON (N. J.) Nov. 10.—The stalwart sons of old Pennsylvania clipped the claws of the Princeton Tigers by a score of 12 to 0. It was a glorious triumph for the red and blue, and places Pennsylvanians in the front rank of the football teams. Where the sturdy athletes of ancient Yale had failed and given up in disappointment, here Pennsylvanians attacked, fought through, and breaking asunder that almighty invincible line, they carried the ball forward and forward over the touch-down line and planted the red and blue flag behind the goal-post.

The Tigers, who were three hours previous bounded on the gridiron full of confidence, now lied down on the field like a man who weak and crippled that they had to be borne in the arms of comrades. The big crowd went wild. The huge yellow chrysanthemums and the long, black streamers faded from sight, in their places hundreds of blue and red umbrellas, blue and red handkerchiefs, blue and red ribbons burst into view like magic. Then, as though to cap the climax, the big Statehouse far away in Trenton fairly quivered. Finally the enthusiasm became boundless, and like a great flood the great crowd surged into the gridiron and hoisted the red and blue colors to the shoulders, and carried them in triumph from the ground.

It was a grand battle, stubbornly fought, but the Tigers at no time had a chance of victory, and when the men made man for man, and never was the Quaker god in danger. The mighty Wheeler was tossed like a baby in the arms of the giant Wharton, dressed in the colors of end runners, found in Gilbert's king. Like the famous tackle, struggled manfully and vainly against his nearly-heavily opposed Waggonhurst, Osgood, Brooks, Gifford. When the Kibbles were all intrusted with advancing the ball, all but exchanged blows, but were separated before either combatant received any injury.

A YEARLING SALE.

Theodore Winters Sells a Lot of Thor-
oughbreds.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Theodore Winters today sold a lot of thoroughbred yearlings from his stockfarm. Those bring-
ing the best prices were: Chestnut colt by Joe Hooker and Countess Zeila, \$100; bay colt by Sir H. H. and Queenie, \$90; chestnut colt by Joe Hooker and Salome, \$60. Henry Pierce's brood-mare Free Love, by Luke Blackburn and Janet Norton, was sold to Waterhouse & Burns for \$200.

'FRISCO EVENTS:

Ray El Santa Anita Beaten—Ray Alonso's Record.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

IRAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Ray El Santa

Anita met with another crushing defeat to-
day. He ran a poor fourth in the mufe and
seventy yards handicap, which was won by

the best price: Chestnut colt by Joe Hooker and Countess Zeila, \$100; bay colt by Sir H. H. and Queenie, \$90; chestnut colt by Joe Hooker and Salome, \$60. Henry Pierce's brood-mare Free Love, by Luke Blackburn and Janet Norton, was sold to Waterhouse & Burns for \$200.

WILLIAMS, the plucky little quarter-back, came off with a win for the veterans, and in the first touch-down, the red and blue. The ball had been passed back to Cochran or a kick on Princeton's twenty-yard line, after which the Quakers had ten yards after play had been called. No scoring was done in the first half, although the Quakers took the ball within six-inches of Princeton's goal-line about the middle of the first half.

Throughout the first half, as well as in the next, the ball was mostly, constantly in Princeton's territory. Nowhere were the Quakers nearer than the Pennsylvanians' twenty-five yard line. Pennsylvania's second touch-down was made about five minutes before the call of time. Quakers, who had the ball in the hands of the ackie, pierced the center and had carried the ball to Princeton's third line. Here it was passed to Oregon, who, like a flash, carried the ball to the goal-line. The Quakers, in this race, might have been said to play with the Tigers. They took no chances whatever, and took would kick every time the ball approached Princeton's ten-yard line. The result again that rested the red and blue, while the Princeton men at this stage of the contest were toppling over by two or three on every line of scrimmage.

Throughout the game Brooks's kicking was brilliant feature, and perhaps never has its equal been seen on the football field. Although a great number of spectators were even to football experts, generally speaking, was a clear case of the vanquished being vanquished. The final score was 12 to 0.

BROWN-ORANGE.
ORANGE (N. J.) Nov. 10.—Brown University 10, Orange 0.

RELIANCE 33, UNIVERSITIES 0.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The Reliance team defeated the University of California 33 to 0. The victory was not a very glorious one, because the team that they defeated was the second team, most of the first team being disabled and unable to play. Upon the University aggregation saving for the game on the 10th, the men wearing the Reliance colors put up a very good game, the playing of Whitehouse and Edwards being particularly noticeable.

STANFORD DEFEATS SACRAMENTO.
SACRAMENTO, Nov. 10.—In a football game here today the Stanford University team defeated the Sacramento Club by a score of 6 to 0.

REMARKABLE STRUGGLE AT ALBANY.
ALBANY (N. Y.) Nov. 10.—Never was a more hotly-contested game of football played than the one matched against each other so evenly matched as in the game between the Cornell and Williams. Fully 200 people saw the first half, and a tremendous struggle, the second half so close with a fight for each side.

AT THE POOL AT ANNAPOLIS.
ANNAPOLIS (Md.) Nov. 10.—The Naval cadets and the Maryland State College scores this afternoon in their first game were 6 to 6.

YALE DEFEATS LEHIGH.
NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Yale easily defeated Lehigh at the Polo Grounds today by a score of 10 to 0. The grounds were in a very muddy condition, which caused long delays. Some Yale players were injured in witnessing the game there, and practically not much more than one-half of the regular players participated.

THE GAME AT BROOKLYN.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 10.—Boston Athletic vs. 20th Century Club.

HARVARD WINS FROM CHICAGO.
HARVARD (Mass.) Nov. 10.—Harvard won from the Chicago Athletic Association a score of 32 to 0.

ALL ABOUT A "BIKE."

Mrs. Kirkland Arrested for Keeping
an Interesting Wheel.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Jesse B. Kirkland of No. 103 West End avenue is a member of the Yorkville Society, Mrs. Kirkland is a widow of Mr. Kirkland, manager of the New York Stock Exchange, with offices at 18 New Street. She is the daughter of late Gen. S. Warren, U.S.A., and moves the best society. She is accused of stealing a bicycle.

Nearly two weeks ago Mrs. Kirkland sent to the establishment of Sidney B. Bowman for a bicycle, with a view to purchasing it. Bowman is the master of a riding-school and gives lessons in cycling to several prominent society women, renting wheels to them and selling them when the chance comes.

Of his best customers is the Princess of Wales, whose husband, G. P. Huntington, is claimed that Bowman sent to Mrs. Kirkland the identical bicycle which the Princess has been using. The understanding was that Mrs. Kirkland would give the wheel to him if it suited him. It seemed that the woman agreed to those terms, the price being \$75, if the trial proved satisfactory.

Kirkland insisted the bicycle in the bicycle and on five days made a charming figure in the park on the bicycle. In the meantime by the Princess. About the middle of the week the Princess signified her intention to buy that identical wheel. She had no objection to the wheel as it was made.

He wrote a letter to Mrs. Kirkland asking for his \$75. At once Mrs. Kirkland replied that hard times in Wall street were such that she could not afford to pay \$75 cash and the balance monthly payments of \$10. Bowman insisted on having the whole amount, and sent clerk to the attorney or the bicycle shop brought nothing.

The next day, which was Friday of last week, Bowman went himself. Bowman got into a difficulty with the police, who took him into custody. There was a scuffle and last Monday Mrs. Kirkland was in court. There was a spectacle a refined and cultured woman sitting in the gallery, looking on, and her husband through the glass door, and her husband here waiting for Bowman, the bicycle owner, who did not come. Mrs. Kirkland was thinking the man was a thief.

CAPT. BALCOM AND TWO SEAMEN Res-
cued from Schooner Coronet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Crown Prince arrived today from Trinidad and reports that on the outward passage, October 28, she sighted a water-logged vessel, schooner Coronet of Luner, N. S., bound from Halifax, N. S., for Port St. John. The boat was launched and rescued Capt. Balcom and his crew, Captain and Peter Carlson, Mate Rodoo, Peter Peterson and an unknown sailor, were washed overboard and lost. Cook Peter Adams was drowned in his birth. Capt. Balcom and the two surviving seamen lashed themselves to the poor and were exhausted, besieged, swollen and without clothing when rescued.

CITIZENS ARMING.

INDEPENDENCE (Kan.) Nov. 10.—A message from Caney, Kan., states that the Cook gang in camping five miles south of there, and that the citizens are armed, expecting a raid. Several individual hold-ups have occurred in the vicinity.

"PONY" IN ARREARS.
Sperry's Son-in-law Owes Bent in
New York.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—There is a "To
let" sign on the gilt-lettered window of
the Revue Franco-American office, at No.
37 West Thirteenth street. This publication
which has not yet had its initial issue,
was projected by Prince Andre Louis Leopold Charles Marie Poniatowski
who, during the early summer, hired the
offices from Charles Peck, agent of the
building, and fixed out an ar-
ent. The faithful clerk, left
not received his salary, and will find a
surer remuneration in an auction store.

Nor is this all. Peck declares that there
is four months' rent unpaid, and he has
seized upon all the furniture of the
office to secure his payment.

The suspension of W. B. Sanction was
made at the Consolidated Exchange New
York, yesterday, but it is announced that he
will liquidate all his indebtedness on next
Monday.

Proceedings have been instituted at Rome
against the Italian Deputies, Arrivio, Proma-
nia and Agnani, on account of their connec-
tion with Anarchists' agitation.

Lord Rosebery arrived yesterday at Ha-
warden, on a visit to Mr. Gladstone.

Booth, Ambassador Bell, will sail for England
next Tuesday, from New York, on the
Havel.

Albert S. Mitchell, a prominent business
man of Memphis, Tenn., was killed Friday

morning in falling from the platform of a
car on a Chesapeake and Ohio train. The ac-
cident occurred three miles north of Mem-
phis.

A special to the New York World from Val-
paraiso says that three cabinets have been
named, but no one would serve because Presi-
dent Moutt would not yield any point in the
negotiations.

The King of Spain has recovered from the
illness which has for some time past con-
fined him to his palace, but the Majesty has
done nothing to improve his complexion.

Advice from Duran, Salaman, German East
Africa, dated Saturday, October 13, announce

that the Labor Company has successfully
defeated the Wahabi rebels in Kondo, where
there was some severe fighting. Lieut. Bothmer was
killed. Lieut. Hatlersche and several others
were wounded, and Lieut. Hatlersche has
since died of his wounds.

A large warehouse owned by the Terra-
bona Tea Company on Colonial avenue, Mi-
nesota, London, and four other buildings, in-
cluding the tea house, was completely burned this
morning. The loss was \$400,000.

It is reported on high authority that Dr.
Carl von Boetticher, Imperial Secretary of
the Interior, and Vice-President of the
Prussian Ministry of War, has tendered his
resignation.

Theodore Davis, a war artist and designer
of the celebrated "White Rose" costume
designed for the production of "The
Ghosts" of Bright's disease. He was 54 years old, and
was for many years the best sketch artist in
the country.

It was expected that Judge Cola would
render a decision yesterday, on the demur-
er in the cases of the reclining sugar investi-
gation witness. The Judge announced his
decision this morning.

Judge Bothmer of the Court of Common
Pleas has appointed James A. Blanchard re-
ceiver of the David B. Jones Company. The
nominal value of the assets is \$100,000, while the actual
assets are said to be but \$23,500.

The Secretary of War has appointed a
meeting of the Military Prison Board, of which
Gen. McCook is president, at Fort

Leavenworth, Kans.

A cave-in of a ditch a man Conn was
instantly killed, and J. W. Porter of Hunt-
ington, Ind., was fatally injured. Conn had
been working on the earthworks under the
earth when he was not released for
thirty minutes. Two others escaped with slight
injuries.

At Albany, Ind., Friday night, John Wil-
liams, a saloon-keeper, was fatally stabbed by
William Gaston, who entered the saloon and
began to abuse an Italian. Williams re-
sisted, and Gaston struck him in the head with a
fist, which Gaston sunk a knife into the back of Williams, pulling it around and out
at the side. Gaston is in jail.

TRADES UNIONISTS SHOT.

The Junior Plumbers' Treasurer is
Killed.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—James Doyle,

treasurer of the Junior Plumbers' Associa-
tion, was shot and killed tonight by Harry

K. Burgess, an iron-worker.

For some time a strike has been in

progress at the Marquette building.

Assaults by union men, of whom Doyle was

one, have been numerous. Tonight, when

Burgess and a companion were leaving

their work, they were assaulted by a

a crowd of union men, with Doyle at their

head.

The Vanderbilts at Home.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The gray stone

residence of William K. Vanderbilt on the

northwest corner of Fifth avenue and

Fifty-second street, is again open to the

public, the usual aspect of an in-

habited dwelling. Mrs. William K. Van-
derbilt with her daughter, Consuelo, and
young son came from Marble House, New-
port, a couple of days ago. The house has
been closed practically for a year and a
half.

A dispatch from Greenville, Miss., says

a trainload of cotton on the Deep Creek

branch of the Georgia Pacific Railroad

caught fire in the black forest and was
consumed. The fire was started by

lightning and was not released for
thirty minutes. Two others escaped with slight
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CIRCULATION.

Sworn Weekly Statement of the Circulation of the Los Angeles Times.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA. COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.
Personally appeared before me, H. G. OTIS, president and general manager of the Times-Mirror Company, who has sworn deposes and says that the daily records and pressroom reports of this office show that the daily editions of The Times for the week ended November 2, 1894, were as follows:

Sunday, October 28..... 16,839
Monday, " 29..... 12,140
Tuesday, " 30..... 16,140
Wednesday, " 31..... 12,120
Thursday, November 1..... 12,120
Friday, " 2..... 12,120
Saturday, " 3..... 12,120
Total \$815
Daily average 16,339
(Signed) H. G. OTIS
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of November, 1894. J. C. OLIVER,
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County,
State of California.

NOTE.—The Times is a seven-day paper. The above aggregate, viz., 89,075 copies, is the sum total of the seven days of the past week; would, if apportioned on the basis of a six-day evening paper, give a daily average circulation for each week-day of 14,900 copies.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

LINERS.

One Cent a Word for Each Insertion.

CHURCH NOTICES — And Society Meetings.

CHURCH OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE, (Episcopal) Oliver, st., opposite Central Park; John Gray, rector; and sermon, 11 a.m.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m.; music, "Te Deum" (Woodford); Elevation, "The Wonders" (St. John's); offering, "The Wonders" (St. John's); service of mass, "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" (McFarland) quartette from Stein's "Crucifixion"; before divine service, J. C. Dunn, organist; remainder of service by organ. Strangers cordially invited to the organ.

WANTED—WE WANT A SALESMAN WHO travels to sell our goods as a side line for spring trade; dress goods, cottonades, jeans, hats, etc. Address O. box 59, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—500 MEN TO JOIN THE EDWARD KNIGHTS of Relief; best and cheapest fraternal insurance order in existence; council now forming. A. S. PERKINS, EDWARD KNIGHTS, 319½ S. Spring st.

WANTED—SEAL STATE MAN: MUST BE an Al hunter and acquainted with reality valued first-class opening to such, and none others need apply. Address O. box 59, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A MAN WITH \$200 AND GOOD recommendations to join me in the best paying business in the city for the money invested. Address O. box 85, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—COLLECTOR, ORDERMAN, salesman, mechanical and unskilled situations: established 1880. EDWARD NITTINGER, 319½ S. Spring st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE of horse; must live with parents near city market, 11½ W. Second st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, POSITION AS correspondant, clerk or private secretary. Address O. box 89, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION AS ELEVATOR boy; 4 years' experience; good references. Inquire or, address S. C. L. H. N. HOPE ST.

WANTED—TO DO HOUSEPAINTING, PAINTERING and kalsomining for cash or trade; very cheap. 1514 S. Grand Ave.

WANTED—CAR OF HORSE, LADY, 12½ S. Lowe, Mott Market.

WANTED—A STOUT LAD OF 16 TO 18 years to work about meat market; if afraid to work alone, will be paid well. W. E. COOMBS, city market, 11½ W. Second st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE of horse; must live with parents near city market, 11½ W. Second st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED electrician. Address O. box 89, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—OIL WELL MAN TO BORE well and take 1/2 interest in a property worth \$4000 for same. Address O. box 65, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—ENERGETIC PUSHING MAN with good references to sell on commission. Address O. box 42, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—HOUSE PAINTER TO TRADE work for new sewing machine. Address SMART, 223 S. Spring st.

WANTED—MAN WHO CAN LEAVE CITY for a month; business house. Address O. box 81, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—STAIRBUILDER: 3 GOOD ones at LOS ANGELES PLAINING MILL, 529 San Pedro st.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR ARTICLE every man buys; no fake. Call or address 412 E. 17th st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, DRS. DARING & BOBUCK, Simon Block, 12½ W. Second st.

WANTED—A GOOD ALL-AROUND TAILOR, 44½ S. SPRING ST.

WANTED—STAIRREFINER: REPAINED in widow's family; has much experience; a child or two no objection; best of references. SISTERS OF MERCY, 115 E. Third st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT, in charge of an invalid or children going East. Address D. box 93, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER in widow's family; has much experience; a child or two no objection; best of references. E. H. RYDALL, 115 E. Third st.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR ARTICLE every man buys; no fake. Call or address 412 E. 17th st.

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WANTED—LADY TO WRITE AND DO light work at home; \$15 weekly; no canvassing; send stamp. PEARL PEAK, South Broadway.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY GIRL FOR HOME work; must be good cook; girl student might apply. Call 1845 E. FIRST ST.

WANTED—GOOD SHINGLER, 517 SOUTH BROADWAY.

WANTED—LADY TO ATTEND EXHIBIT Miss Kate Lampson, known as "The Queen of the Stage," in her medium; "Starlight" will give undeniable proof of spirit's return in G. A. Hall, 610 S. Spring, at 7:30 p.m.; banjo and mandolin music; all cordially invited; admission 10c. 11

ALL SOUL'S UNITARIAN CHURCH, Dr. Fay, minister; services at half of the Memorial Baptist Church opposite Broad Street; pastor, Rev. W. J. Phillips will close the afternoon a mass-meeting in the First Baptist Church, corner Sixth and Broadway. The public generally invited. 11

SPIRITUAL TEST MEETING TONIGHT By Miss Kate Lampson, known as "The Queen of the Stage," in her medium; "Starlight" will give undeniable proof of spirit's return in G. A. Hall, 610 S. Spring, at 7:30 p.m.; banjo and mandolin music; all cordially invited; admission 10c. 11

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CALEDONIA Hall, 119½ S. Spring st.; preaching 11 a.m.; Sabbath school, 9:30 a.m.; subject Sunday morning. "Our Unconscious Life;" discourses; children's harvest concert next Sunday. 11

CHURCH OF THE UNITY (UNITARIAN) corner Hill and 11th st.; 10 a.m.; Sabbath school, 11 a.m.; and 7:30 p.m. preaching by the pastor. 11 a.m.; P. Y. S. C. E. prayer-meeting. Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services. 11

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PRACTICAL PSYCHICAL RESEARCH meetings, Caledonia Hall, 119½ S. Spring st.; Sunday evenings, 8 o'clock; Rev. Arthur Howton, celebrated medium; first formalization in gas light; 25 cents. 11

THE SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Hill and 11th st.; 10 a.m.; Rev. Henry W. Crabb will preach; young people's meeting at 6:30 p.m. 11

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, FREE lecture hall, 11th and 12th st.; 8 p.m.; Divina Alchemy, by Mrs. L. E. Giese, 11

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES AT Caledonia Hall, 119½ S. Spring st.; 2:30 p.m.; morning themes. "The Strength of Truth." Discourses; children's service. 11

POTTERVILLE PHYSICAL RESEARCH meetings, Caledonia Hall, 119½ S. Spring st.; Sunday evenings, 8 o'clock; Rev. Arthur Howton, celebrated medium; first formalization in gas light; 25 cents. 11

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PREACHING AT 10:30 a.m.; 24 Main st.; subject, "Territorial Members of the Foe of Adams Race." J. P. Gilbert, C.S.D., pastor. 11

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, CORNER Hill and 11th st.; Bishop N. Castle of Elkhart, Ind., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11

LOST STRAYED And Found.

STRAYED CAME TO MY PLACE IN South Main st., about Nov. 8, bay mare; weight about 1600 lbs.; white spots on left foot; white spots on back. J. VALENTZUELA. 12

LOST—MORNING GLORY 4 YEARS OLD; black face, one hind foot white; about 16 hands high; liberal reward will be paid for his return to owner. A. MARCOUZ, owner, corner of Main and Jefferson st. 16

LOST—NOV. 5, KNIGHT TEMPLAR'S CHURCH, corner Hill and Pearl; will be rewarded owner's name. Finder will be rewarded by mailing at MARIPOSA STORE, Main st., bet. First and Second offices. 11

FOUND—SMALL, SORREL HORSE CAME to Widdie ave., Nov. 8; owner can have it by paying for keeping and advertising. GULD, Widdie ave. 11

LOST—RED COW: MARK ON LEFT HIP 6 inches long; ear clip \$10 reward for return or information. 11½ E. 23rd st. 12

LOST—PUG DOG ABOUT 6 MONTHS old; answers to name of Nip. Finders return to 180 SANTEE ST. and receive reward. 11

STOCKS BONDS AND MORTGAGES

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES on improved property, worth three times amount of liens.

\$600 per cent, due 2 years.

\$1,000 per cent, due 2 years.

11 T. W. T. RICHARDS, 102 S. Broadway.

FOUNDED & WADSWORTH, BROKERS, 102 S. Second, buy and sell mortgages, stocks, bonds, etc. all good securities; also real estate, call on us; collections made and money managed for non-residents.

KNIGHT BROS. PATENT LAWYERS AND ATTORNEYS, 101 S. BROADWAY.

JOHN C. HARRIS, 101 S. BROADWAY.

JOHN C.

LINERS.**FOR SALE—**

City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—LOT ON FIRST ST., NEAR SUNSHINE WELL, \$750, one-third cash. Address SECURITY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON AND NEAR PICO ST.— car houses built to suit; very good. Owner, corner of D. st., Pico Heights.

FOR SALE—LOT 50150 TO ALLIEY, N.E. cor. Tenth and Alvarado, South Bonnie Brae tract, \$1000. C. J. REYNOLDS, Santa Monica, 11.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY IN city paying interest on \$50,000 for very cheap. Address O. box 28, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—LOT 20, BLOCK 6, OIL DISTRICT, First, Kern and Ohio, HENRY M. SMITH, 20 S. Broadway, 11.

FOR SALE—FOR A BARGAIN: A FINE lot, corner of 30th and Maple ave., on easy terms. 320 TEMPLE ST.

FOR SALE—\$500 CASH BUYS LOT ON 21ST street, Torrance st. Address U. box 37, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—LOT 60450, 1 BLOCK from Mt. Pleasant Hotel. See TAYLOR, 105 Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$500; LOT, W. SEVENTH NEAR Santa Fe st. R. GARVEY, 224 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES: 3 TO ALFALFA, 10

to corn and beans, 2 to pasture, 2 to young

orchard; new 3-room house, barn, etc.;

head of hogs, good horses; mowing ma-

chine and rake, 1 plow, 1 cultivator, all

dairy cows; everything together \$4000;

will have an abundance of water with your

own reservoir; all on your own land; close

to good school; good 6-room house, barn,

corncrib, barn, horse and mule stable, im-

plements; chickens; everything ready to go

right on place; will make you money from

the start; price only \$2000; part cash, bal-

ance to be paid in 10 years; interest 6 per

cent; down \$500. This is a sacrifice MERRILL & GUNBY, 129 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE.

A splendid ranch home in Orange county,

60 acres, 1000 feet above sea level, 1000

feet above sea level; 5 in alfalfa; 12-room

house, deep well, water piped, 4

horses, cows, wagons and implements;

everywhere good; a merchant and

wants money to increase his business;

this is a bargain at \$2000.

50 acres alfalfa land for exchange;

part cash, part exchange; will be paid

in 10 years; first-class land on Vermont

ave., whole of \$100 per acre.

BARLOW & SHERWOOD,

13 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—WHEAT, FOLLOWING

land, all situated close to city on

the south side, and all good land

5 acres, some alfalfa, \$1800.

4 acres; 4 acres alfalfa, house of 4 rooms,

20 acres fine, level land and near water; land

seed to the acre; good stand alfalfa;

cut 3 times this year; will cut 8 times next

year; more will be sown; will bring

no incumbrance; there is not another such

bargain as this in Los Angeles county;

it must be sold on credit; will bring

calculated water right; 1000 feet above sea

level; 1000 feet above sea level; than

8 miles we have 17 water companies.

B. M. BLITHFIELD, Downey, Cal.

FOR SALE—ACREAGE AT VAL VERDE, 14

acres from Silverwood to Los Angeles

to San Pedro Fe Railway tracks, Los

Chicopee, 5, 10 and 30-acre tracts, graded,

paved, piped and flumed, with water on

day at per acre \$1000; will not interest;

each tract has cypress hedge and all streets

and avenues double row of shade trees; all

watered with irrigation system; than

8 miles from Los Angeles; 1000 feet above

sea level; 1000 feet above sea level; than

20 acres; 4-room house, good stable, barn

and crib; 6-room house, 1000 feet above

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LINERS.

TO LET
Furnished Houses.
BY OLIVER & CREAMSINGER,
237 W. First st.

100—10 rooms, large and elegant, Fig-
urea st., near beach; grounds, Bon-
nie Brae tract.

100—10 rooms, large yard, shrubbery and
flowers, Pasadena ave., \$200 per month.

290—10 rooms, very choice, Pearl st.

290—10 rooms, handsomely furnished,
Broadway.

275—10 rooms, very choice, Flower st.

280—10 rooms, Estrella ave., nicely fur-
nished.

280—10 rooms, neatly furnished, Flower st.

280—10 rooms, Estrella ave., nicely fur-
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280—10 rooms, well furnished, Main st.,
near Beverly hills.

300—8 rooms, Court near Beaudry.

375—8 rooms, well furnished, Hill st.

375—10 rooms, India st., very handsome.

40—7 rooms, very neat, piano, College st.

40—6 rooms, well furnished, Hill st.

40—6 rooms, neatly furnished, Hill st., close in.

325—6 room cottage, very cosy, Wash-
ington st.

320—3 rooms, Boyle Heights.

320—3 rooms, handsomely furnished for
light housekeeping, Hope st.

315—4 rooms, bath, Union ave.

315—4 rooms, bath, Union ave.

340—6 rooms, bath, gas, barn, 2d st., near
Grand ave.

11

TO LET—A FLAT: 5 HANDSOMELY FUR-
NISHED rooms with bath and toilet, bed and
table, etc.; all modern conveniences, \$100 per
month, one block from car line. Call or address
MRS. B. C. BURT, 1941 Bonaldo ave., 1/2
block from Washington st.

11

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE: A lady declining
age, wants to let her house, situated

747 S. Main st., for rent to adults and reli-
able parties at \$60 per month. F. H. PIE-
PER, 122 W. 1st st.

11

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house of 10 rooms; all modern improve-
ments; lawn, flower, stable; price, includ-
ing water and gas, \$70. SMITH &
O'NEILL, 106 Broadway.

11

TO LET—5-Room COTTAGE: HANDSOME-
LY furnished complete for housekeeping;

also a fine piano; bathroom, with hot water
and sewer connection; references required.

Inquire at 125 W. 1st st.

11

TO LET—A MODERN HOUSE: 7 LARGE
rooms, nicely furnished, large lot, stable,
lawn and shrubbery; cor. Diamond ave. and
Monterey st., South Pasadena. Address U. B.
PIERCE, 125 W. 1st st.

11

TO LET—CONVENIENT 10-ROOM HOUSE: 8 rooms
nicely furnished; two unattached; modern improvements; close in; to respon-
sible party without children. Room 88,
Broadway.

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TO LET—A MODERN HOUSE: 7 LARGE
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TO LET—A MODERN HOUSE: ALL MODERN
improvements; piano, good bath, between
Seventh and Ninth, on Hill st., HAGAN, PE-
REZ & DE LUNA, 125 W. Third st.

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TO LET—\$45 AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN
6-room cottage, handsomely furnished, \$45 per
month. T. W. RICHARDSON, 102 S. Broadway.

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TO LET—MODERN HOUSE: COMPLETELY
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PUBLISHERS OF

The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly.

H. G. OTIS.....President and General Manager.
L. E. MOSHER.....Vice-President
ALBERT McFARLAND.....Treasurer.

Office: Times Building.

A. corner of First and Broadway. Telephone numbers: Editorial 674; Business office 229.

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE: E. KATE, 187 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Founded December 4, 1881.

The Los Angeles Times

VOLUME XXVI.

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, RECEIVING EVERY NIGHT IN THE YEAR FROM 14,000 TO 16,000 WORDS OF FRESH TELEGRAPHIC NEWS OVER 18,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES.

TERMS: BY MAIL, \$6 A YEAR; BY CARRIER, 85 CENTS A MONTH, OR 20 CENTS A WEEK. SUNDAY TIMES \$2 A YEAR. WEEKLY, \$1.20; SIX MONTHS, 75 CENTS.

SWORN NET AVERAGE CIRCULATION FOR PAST YEAR, OVER 13,000 DAILY

Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

The Times may be purchased in San Francisco at the Baldwin and Occidental Hotel news stands. Price 5 cents only.

CLOSE AND UNCERTAIN.

The returns received yesterday and up to the time of going to press this morning added 87 precincts to the number previously reported. The total precincts reported by the Associated Press now give Budd's plurality as 757, showing a net gain over Friday's figures of 21 for the Democratic candidate.

Advices come to The Times from Anaheim, from a perfectly reliable and well-informed source, showing that Mr. Estee has 110 more votes in Orange county than have heretofore been credited to him in the dispatches. The gain is in two precincts, the returns from which, in the haste of compilation, did not appear in the original returns from that county, although the votes in the precincts referred to were properly counted and will appear in the official returns. The Associated Press appears not to have been advised of this discrepancy, which, if confirmed, will go far toward deciding the result in favor of Mr. Estee.

A Nashville dispatch received at an early hour this morning says that the Democratic Executive Committee practically admit the election of Evans (Rep.) for Governor.

ORGANIZED DEFEAT.

The fact that during such a Republi-can landslide as we have witnessed throughout the country, and at a time when the people of California, in common with the people of the country at large, were actually aching to vote the Republican ticket, this State, which otherwise elects almost its entire State ticket, including the Lieutenant-Governor, should "turn down" the head of the ticket in favor of his Democratic opponent, may well excite the curiosity and amazement of Americans west of the mountains. That amazement will be increased when they learn that the defeated candidate is a broad-minded statesman, a man of recognized ability, of national reputation, and an old resident of California, against whose personal character, even his opponents have urged nothing, while his successful Democratic rival is a comparatively new man in the political history of the State, without any previous State-wide reputation, and in all respects a lightweight of demagogic tendencies, over whose private reputation a dark shadow rests.

This amazement will, however, not be shared by level-headed, observing Californians, in touch with the people who understand the method of Mr. Estee's nomination and the impression which was thereby made upon the thinking voters of the State.

The defeat of Morris M. Estee for Governor of the State of California in 1894 is attributable to a cause like unto that which defeated Gen. Harrison for President in 1892. Neither of the candidates, although good men, were the first choice of the people. They were forced upon the people by machine politics, in the one case represented by Federal office-holders, more than one hundred and fifty in number, sitting in the Minneapolis convention; in the other by a State boss of unsavory reputation. In both cases the independent Republican voters showed their opinion of these methods at the polls. A man may take a horse to water, but he cannot make him drink. A boss could nominate Estee—as bosses nominated Harrison—but he could not elect him. This is the recourse which independent Republicans have at the ballot-box. They have shown that they know how to use it.

The conscience of The Times is clear in regard to both these lamentable errors, which were little less than political crimes. In 1892 we protested strongly against the forcing down the throats of Republican voters of a candidate who was not their choice. We declared that, in case these methods should prove successful, the Republican ticket would be in danger. When, in spite of protests from all parts of the country, Gen. Harrison was nominated, the machine men of the party noisily supported the National Republican ticket; but it was of no avail. The great body of the Republican voters had determined to rebuke the insolence of the Praetorian guard, and they did so.

When, at Sacramento, a few months ago, the hand of the boss began to show itself, we again warned the Republican leaders in the State that they were inviting defeat. We showed that Mr. Estee, though in all respects a worthy man, was not a vote-getter, nor yet the general choice of Califor-

nia Republicans, and that his nomination would be suicidal for the party. Mr. Daniel M. Burns nominated Estee. Southern California supported the Republican ticket, and did its best to defeat the Democratic candidate; but the Republican voters of the State at large willed otherwise, and overcame the large plurality given to Estee south of the Tehachapi. The moment the nomination of Estee was a fact accomplished, that moment was defeat organized and ordained.

Will the bosses heed these lessons? Will they learn that Republican voters are not to be herded like sheep? Time will show. If they do not; if Republican leaders fail to learn wisdom through experience, then the Democratic party will have its lease of existence prolonged for many years to come.

It would be foolish to ignore the fact that this California election conveys yet another lesson. The success of Budd for Governor and of Sutro for Mayor of San Francisco—the latter having been forced into the field at the last moment solely on the ground of his hostility to the Southern Pacific Company—shows that the people of the State have become very weary of the rule of that corporation, and that any candidate for office who is known to be backed by it will stand small chance of success. The company's persistent participation in politics has fostered demagoguery and been of infinite injury to the State and to the road.

The machine in American politics is becoming as dangerous to those who use it as the gasoline stove is in the American household.

It is the supreme need of the hour, the paramount duty of honest and patriotic voters of all parties to unite and shatter the machine wherever it is set up. On that line this journal pledges itself to stand and labor and fight shoulder to shoulder with patriotic Americans everywhere.

Even should Mr. Estee be found successful on the final count, the truth and the appositeness of the above strictures cannot be shaken by the fact.

THE SCIENCE OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

We are not quite done with politics for the year. Now that the State and county election is over, citizens of Los Angeles will begin to turn their attention to the municipal election, which is the next business on the programme. Few public questions have attracted more attention in the United States during the past few years than that of the government of our large cities, which is becoming recognized as a science, and one which it requires a considerable amount of study to become proficient in.

The latest contribution to the literature of municipal reform is made by Alfred R. Conkling, who, having been a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York, has had an excellent opportunity to learn how and why the great metropolis is so badly ruled. He calls his book "A Primer of the Science of City Government," and says that there is not, so far as he knows, a single popular book in the English language on municipal government, and is inclined to think that intelligent men had studied in text books the science of city government as well as the principles of political economy, there would be less misrule than now.

He attributes the defective municipal government of this country partly to the rapid growth of cities, and the ignorance, venality and lack of foresight of their rulers. Another cause assigned is the seeming inability of voters to emancipate themselves from national issues in local elections, and to ignore utterly the fact that the chief functions of a city are administrative rather than political, and that it should be governed like any business corporation. Filthy and badly-paved streets, a scanty water supply, defective sewerage, and the voting away corruptly of valuable franchises do not have the least effect on the ordinary voter when fairly prosperous. It is only when the taxes get to be too high and his pocket is touched that he breaks over party lines and goes for the bosses.

Mr. Conkling says: "One cause of high taxation in cities is the exorbitant salaries paid to officials," and adds:

"The deputy commissioners, clerks,

and messengers receive sometimes an absurdly high stipend, out of all proportion to the services rendered. Their pay is much higher than that of corresponding positions in private life.

The business hours are rarely more than seven. Many of the public servants are men who would not be trusted in a responsible place by any merchant in the community.

The English press finds Mr. Wilson's defeat a very bitter pill to swallow.

Commenting thereon, the Westminster Gazette says: "While McKinley has triumphed and Wilson has been defeated, the decision of West Virginia must be a source of regret to many Englishmen. Wilson is a man of high character and broad views, and his non-success is a great loss to Congress."

The Pall Mall Gazette feels just as bad as its Westminster namesake, and all the other prominent British editors

express grief and disgust at the downfall of their friend Wilson and the party of free trade. All of which is very, very touching.

The present indications are that

there will be several contests before

the next House of Representatives,

as allegations of fraud are freely made

in connection with the elections in

several districts in various parts of

the country. It is to be hoped that

the reduced tariff, and upon the refusal

of the men to accept the reductions

nearly all the mills in the country

were shut down several weeks ago.

If the arbitration scheme succeeds

there is no likelihood that the old

wage scale will be restored, as such

a thing would be impossible under the

reduced tariff.

The tin-plate manufacturers are will-

ing to arbitrate the differences with

their employees, and announce that

they will accept any reasonable deci-

sion in order to resume business. Wage

reductions were demanded to meet the

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What a week it was for America—the one that has just jolted into the hub of the past, packed so full of landfalls, eruptions, tidal waves, glacier movements and all that sort of thing that tugs feet fairly stuck out of the windows.

The Eagle bird told you they were going to happen.

Last Sunday there was printed in this column this paragraph:

"Day after tomorrow somebody will hear something drop, and drop hard, The great North American populace which has been aching for two years for a chance to vote, will have its potential say, and unless all signs fall, its verdict will be for America and the Old Flag every minute."

And the signs didn't fall, not one of them.

Hill, who was clearly marked for defeat, was snowed under by Morton to the point of cruelty to animals; the unspeakable Wilson, that shameless un-American, that infatuated toady to England, was hammered into the earth; Holman, the demagogic, philandering, baby-kissing obstructor, was slammed into defeat; the solid South was ripped wide open; Illinois expressed its opinion of Algedon and anarchy, with a majority that makes the ones of war-time look like a vote at a ward caucus; Missouri has broken away from Bourbonism that has always been so rank as to smell to heaven, and sent a Republican majority to Congress; Kansas has been wrested from the control of the cranks and once more the breezes blow across Republican prairies; Indiana has shock off Democracy and stands in for the—British; Colorado has flattened out old bloody-brides Waite and he resembles a door mat of rags, and from sea to sea and from north to south the political hose has been turned on the country until it is presentable to the world as a place fit to live in.

Now that's what A fellow gets For not Staying home and minding His blamed fool Business. What did I, W. Wilson Of West Virginia, Want to go off over to London And show myself up for a Chump, Anyways; will somebody please Tell? Never known dinners Was loaded Before, 'n Banquets— Thought they were just 'safe' As could be, but I'm Blamed If that Britisher Layout Hain't kicked worse'n A cannon Where am I at, anyhow? Do'y Reckon Anybody on earth Ever got such a Crack As I did— Me, W. Wilson Of West Virginny? Holly gee!

On First street hill— I see the gleaming pick-axe play, I hear the shovel's roundelay, I see the wagons roll away With loads of ordinary clay— Likewise of gravel, making way For sizzling roller-car so gay. I see the gang, at close of day, That works without a cent of pay, Locked up behind the turnkey's "KAY," I see, I'm very glad to say, A pathway out to that blue bay That lies beyond Santa Monica, Through First street hill.

Wo! Wo! Wo! That's what I say, Dang it!

Everything has slumped Republican, and I'm Souped— I am.

Wish I was fishin' Down to B. Bay, Where there aren't No blamed Politics And

Majorities and everything. Just look at it, will you? Pennsylvania, she's gone 250 thousand.

And New York 150 thousand and some more— Illinois 130 thousand, and Ohio, where Bill McKinley Lives at, dances up with 140 thousand.

And I tell you It Just Makes me Sick.

Dogged country Acts Perfectly fearful when a Fellow wants to run it That knows more About Runnin' things than God does.

But then, Dave Hill, he's done Up. So hoory— That helps make the Dose more Tasteful like. Drag that fellow, Hill. Anyhow!

G. C.

fornia to make a monumental ass of herself by electing a bombastic, flamboyant, blithering egotist as Governor of the greatest State that lies out of doors o' nights.

This is not the first time that this State has been bungoed; in fact, it seems of late to be the practice in California to wobble like a dished wheel every time there is a Governor to elect, which goes to show that the people on the west edge are not judges of character. How anybody could see Jim Budd on the street or the stand and then could go and vote for him for the biggest job in the State will always be a deep, dark, deadly mystery to the Eagle people.

Keep your eye on him and see how he will make you all ashamed of yourselves somehow and some time between now and January, 1890.

This is not campaign hogwash, for the campaign is over and J. Budd is either elected or he isn't. It is but a hint at an opinion grounded upon some little knowledge of men in general and the one under discussion in particular.

He is a mistake; You will all find out by and by.

THE EAGLE.

What a week it was for America—the one that has just jolted into the hub of the past, packed so full of landfalls, eruptions, tidal waves, glacier movements and all that sort of thing that tugs feet fairly stuck out of the windows.

And the Eagle bird told you they were going to happen.

Last Sunday there was printed in this column this paragraph:

"Day after tomorrow somebody will hear something drop, and drop hard, The great North American populace which has been aching for two years for a chance to vote, will have its potential say, and unless all signs fall, its verdict will be for America and the Old Flag every minute."

And the signs didn't fall, not one of them.

Hill, who was clearly marked for defeat, was snowed under by Morton to the point of cruelty to animals; the unspeakable Wilson, that shameless un-American, that infatuated toady to England, was hammered into the earth; Holman, the demagogic, philandering, baby-kissing obstructor, was slammed into defeat; the solid South was ripped wide open; Illinois expressed its opinion of Algedon and anarchy, with a majority that makes the ones of war-time look like a vote at a ward caucus; Missouri has broken away from Bourbonism that has always been so rank as to smell to heaven, and sent a Republican majority to Congress; Kansas has been wrested from the control of the cranks and once more the breezes blow across Republican prairies; Indiana has shock off Democracy and stands in for the—British; Colorado has flattened out old bloody-brides Waite and he resembles a door mat of rags, and from sea to sea and from north to south the political hose has been turned on the country until it is presentable to the world as a place fit to live in.

In two years strenuous efforts were made to get the legislative pruning-knife at work to cut the Guard down to practical numbers, but the opposition was too strong and the attempt failed in the direction of securing a reduction in the number of officers.

It's hard to predict what plan will be adopted, but it is pretty generally agreed that all will be unanimous in asking for a three-brigade organization instead of the six-brigade one that exists at present, and a strong sentiment is manifested in favor of cutting out the division commands.

What the officers here, for, is by comparing California with New York and Pennsylvania, that the people will be quite willing to dispense with a trainload of officers ranking all the way from captain to general. New York has a round number 14,000 officers and men in her Guard with four general officers and thirty-two general staff officers. California has 4000 State troops and has eight general officers.

In addition to the three-brigade feature the association will endeavor to secure examination of all general, field, line and staff, by rigid boards, examiners, whoso the applicant fails to come up to the standard, will summarily drop him from the rolls. Reduction of the number of staff officers by doubling up functions will be another feature recommended.

A proper field equipment, including blankets and overcoats, pay for officers and men while in camps of instruction, compelling attendance at such camps and making it a misdemeanor for employers to discharge employees obeying the law in this particular, providing for fines levied by court-martial to be inflicted by imprisonment, where payment is refused among other recommendations that will probably go before the Legislature.

ORANGE-GROWERS MEET.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

An interesting meeting of Vernon and Los Angeles orange-growers was held in the Vernon schoolhouse Friday evening, under the auspices of the Pioneer Fruit-growers' Association. A full review of the very satisfactory results of last season's crop was indulged in, and the economical marketing of the same by the association was unanimously endorsed.

Secretary Reed, of the Semi-tropic Exchange, gave a lengthy and interesting account of what he saw and learned while he was in Europe in connection with our fruit interests.

On motion, it was unanimously agreed that all fruit-growers residing within the prescribed district could join the association, and have their crops of fruit for the coming season shipped through the association provided they join at once, so that the manager can take into consideration the quantity of fruit to ship.

Further resolved that any and all fruit left outside the association after January 1 next could not and should not be shipped by or through the Pioneer Association.

After a pleasant interchange of complimentary remarks, the election elicited the following directors to serve for the coming year: G. J. Griffith, H. R. Smith, Willard Battell, George Hanna, S. B. Case, J. B. Brewster, Samuel McKinley, E. W. Millett, T. Mead, E. A. Putney and S. D. Pallett.

Woman's Press Association.

The Woman's Press Association met in regular session in the parlor of the Nadeau Hotel, on Monday afternoon, the vice-president, Mrs. Burton-Williams, in the chair. Corresponding Secretary Mrs. Clara S. Brown was elected secretary pro tem.

Mrs. Mary E. Hart, chairman of the Press Committee, tendered her resignation of the office, to take effect at once, which after some discussion, was accepted with regret by the society. Mrs. Mary M. Bowman was elected to fill the office for the unexpired term.

Mrs. Emily Fosner Haberkorn, recently of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) theater and contractor to Eastern papers; Miss Rose, a contributor to the San Francisco Argonaut; Mrs. Abby Cook of the Boyle Heights Criterion, were elected to membership. Mrs. Rose H. Thorpe of Pacific Beach was elected as an honorary member.

Interesting letters were read from Mrs. Lou V. Chapin of Pasadena, Mrs. Harriet Thorpe, Mrs. Lillian P. Ferguson, treasurer of the Pacific Woman's Press Association, and Miss Beatrice Harriden, author of "The Pass in the Night," who is now visiting in El Cajon Valley. Miss Harriden expects to visit Los Angeles after Christmas.

The next social meeting will be held at the residence of the president, Mrs. Emma S. Marshall, No. 1616 Council street, Monday evening, November 19.

LITERARY TEA.

Mrs. Page and Mrs. St. George of Twenty-third street entertained a few friends in a unique and pleasant manner, "Tea for Two." This has become quite a favorite mode of entertainment. Each guest contributes her favorite quotation, on daintily decorated cards, which are distributed and the author is then guessed and written under each. A prize—a handsome volume of "Poetry"—was awarded to the one correctly naming the author. The committee is endeavoring to make this social the event of the Foresters' social season. The entertainment will be short and select, some of the best talent of the city having been secured.

The Society of the Y.W.C.A., with their teacher, Mrs. J. Lindsey Phillips, held a reunion Wednesday evening, at the rooms of the association, No. 107 North Spring street. English was strictly forbidden. The classes have completed part of one term, and upon this occasion Spanish-speaking friends were invited. Games of forfeits were played in Spanish, and the forfeits were redeemed by reciting a proverb, verse or some portion of the practical conversation previously learned. A chorus in Spanish was sung by the young ladies, and chocolate and waters were a success, both in the interest and proficiency of the class.

On Wednesday evening Henry J. Fleischman entertained at dinner, at Solomon's, Mr. Stillman, Dixon Hewitt of San Fran-

isco, United States Attorney George Denio, Dr. Granville MacGowan and L. E. Mosher of The Times.

The Minuet Club gave its second regular monthly hop in St. Vincent Hall Friday evening, and was successful in every detail. Shepard's Orchestra was in attendance, and the program was given by the Misses P. Bottomes, E. Fibber, J. Armstrong, A. Sprague, D. Peters, N. Bottomes, L. Knoll, C. Knoll, Huber, Black, Thompson, N. Lenard, Cross, N. Newby, Cunningham, Messrs. R. Goldie, J. H. Burkhardt, F. M. Jr., Dr. Smith, H. W. Burkhardt, W. C. Vallik, E. B. Arnold, E. R. Young, C. B. Brookfield, E. F. Yarnell, Al Luch, C. H. Hickey.

William Pinto gave his recital in Bartlett's Music Hall on Wednesday evening. A Chaplin programme pleased the large audience present, and the several numbers were given in Mr. Pinto's well style. The funeral march was particularly well done. Another recital will follow.

Miss Mattie Dreyfus, pianist, will give a concert on Thursday evening, November 22, at Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall. Miss Dreyfus is a well-known teacher here and will be assisted at her concert by Mrs. Etta Moore, Winfield Blake and Mrs. J. G. Ogle.

The Los Angeles Mandolin, Banjo and Guitar Orchestra gave a musical to the citizens of San Fernando on the evening of the 6th. Their selections were well rendered before a highly appreciative audience. M. S. Carrasco, guitarist; F. G. Williams, violin; F. Price, banjo, offered well-selected solos. Misses Green, Halsted and Lothrop looked after the material comforts of the company, and Misses Anna, Elizabeth and Anna delighed the audience with his excellent recitations. After the musicale was over the orchestra serenaded Sheriff-elect Burr, to the delight of his family.

AN INFORMAL DANCE.

Mrs. Katharine Plambeck, assisted by her sister, Mrs. A. M. Dudley, gave an informal dance Wednesday at St. Elmo Hotel, in honor of the Misses Lizzie Home and Jeanette Plambeck. The hall was decorated with chrysanthemums and La France roses, and dainty refreshments were served. The menu was delicious and most attractive. Among the present were: Misses L. C. Goodwin, J. A. Graves, Andrew Glassell, Jr., Madison Stewart, Wesley Clark, Matthew T. Allen and Miss Mary Russell. Mrs. Elliott was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Elliott.

THE EAGLE.

Now that the winter season has fairly opened, the subject that is engrossing the minds of the leaders in upper social circles, as well as their more humble imitators, is how shall each set or clique surpass the other in entertaining. For a small city Los Angeles has the silken lines which mark the boundaries of good society, more closely drawn than usual. There are three distinct sets. Each one tolerates the other, and at large social gatherings all are amalgamated into one, and, taken as a whole, stand for the 400 of the city. Yet each have their petty jealousies and rivalries, and there are small functions and inside affairs, which are strictly limited, and to which no one is admitted but the privileged few. There are luncheons and teas in the southwest part of the city which no one knows of save those of the immediate neighborhood, and it is hard to make the remark that all the sets are "supposed" there were people who live on Angeles Heights, but no one knew them." Then there is the vast majority of more work-a-day people; people whose lives are not made up of considering the proper colors for a step dress or a picture the bride and groom stood to receive their guests. Large bouquets of soft, snowy blossoms, with garlands of smilax, made the room a cool bower.

The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. George Rice in the hall, and, passing on, were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Irvin H. Rice. A large number of invitations had been sent out, and the rooms were thronged during the hours of the dance. The hall was prettily and beautifully decorated, the porch being lined with canvas and lined with fan palms, pepper blossoms and red chrysanthemums. The reception hall was in yellow chrysanthemums and smilax, the star landing which was screened with lace and smilax, being occupied by the master of the house. The dining room was elegantly decorated with white chrysanthemums. A tennis net filled with flowers and green formed a canopy beneath which the bride and groom stood to receive their guests. Large bouquets of soft, snowy blossoms, with garlands of smilax, made the room a cool bower.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rice in the hall, and, passing on, were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Irvin H. Rice by Miss Clara Fleming. Misses Green, Halsted and Lothrop looked after the material comforts of the company, and Misses Anna, Elizabeth and Anna delighed the audience with his excellent recitations. After the musicale was over the orchestra serenaded Sheriff-elect Burr, to the delight of his family.

A HAPPY AFFAIR.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rice had a reception at Alhambra last Thursday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock, in honor of their recently-married son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin H. Rice. A large number of invitations had been sent out, and the rooms were thronged during the hours of the dance. The hall was prettily and beautifully decorated, the porch being lined with canvas and lined with fan palms, pepper blossoms and red chrysanthemums. The reception hall was in yellow chrysanthemums and smilax, the star landing which was screened with lace and smilax, being occupied by the master of the house. The dining room was elegantly decorated with white chrysanthemums. A tennis net filled with flowers and green formed a canopy beneath which the bride and groom stood to receive their guests. Large bouquets of soft, snowy blossoms, with garlands of smilax, made the room a cool bower.

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THE SOSHI.

A Class of Anarchists, Black-mailers and Strikers

Who Have an Existence All Over the Empire of Japan.

Professional Bullies Who Can be Hired for so Much a Day—How the Politicians Employ Them.

Their Connection With the Members of Parliament—Our American Minister and His Experience With the Soshi—Their Origin and Character—All About the Japanese Parliament—A Look at the Two Hours—Japanese Congressmen at \$400 a Year—Something About the Emperor and His Connection With the Members—Japanese Finances and the Wonderful Prosperity of the Country.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

The war with China is taking away from Japan for some time a class of men who have materially disturbed the government. I refer to the Soshi. These are like no other men in the face of the globe. They are a kind of a cross between an Anarchist and political striker, and though they exist in nearly every part of the empire, I have never seen them described in letters of travel. They are peculiar features of the modern Japan, and are the product of the old feudal system, carried to the modern civilization. Japan, you know, was twenty-five years ago much like Europe during the middle ages. The Daimios, or nobles of the country, owned the greater part of the land, and each had a number of soldiers or Samurais about him. These Samurais were all soldiers, and the Daimios were expected to support them. When the revolution came, and the Daimios gave up their estates, these men were out of a job. They took up with different branches of

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND THE SOSHI.

The action of the government as regards these people has shown that they were evidently afraid of them, and it has been the wonder of foreigners that they have not been put down. They have carried on their work openly, and a sign-board was recently stuck up in one of the main business parts of Tokyo which read: "Soshi provided here." There must be more than a dozen of them. Among the men in fact, who have shown much nerve in the matter are our American Minister and the Rev. Clay MacCauley, the head of a school in Tokyo, and a Unitarian minister of great prominence in Japan. For some reason or other the Soshi became interested at Dr. MacCauley, and then warned him that he must give up his school. They told him that he would be mobbed if he did not, and they made all preparations to carry out their threat. Dr. MacCauley went to the American Minister, Mr. Dun, and told him the situation. Mr. Dun, who by the way, is one of the best men in Japan, has ever represented us at the court of Japan, was very indignant, and he at once went to the Foreign Office and told the Secretary of State that the government was responsible for keeping the Soshi in order, and in proper condition. Dr. MacCauley in his legation carriage down to the school on the day fixed for the mob, and if they were insulted or attacked in any way the American government would hold the Japanese government responsible for it. The Japanese officials at once took the matter in hand, and the Soshi were put down on that occasion. The American Ambassador to the Soshi was lined with police, and the result was that Dr. MacCauley and the American Minister passed through unharmed and unmolested by even a look.

HOW MR. DUN SURPRISED THEM.
The American Minister is by no means a coward, and it would not be safe for a Soshi to attack him. He stands fully six feet in his stockings, and he weighs about two hundred pounds. He has lived in Japan for years, having been sent there, in the first place, through the influence of ex-Senator Alton B. Parker, who is his uncle. He speaks the Japanese as well as the English, and he was employed in the legation as interpreter and confidential secretary for some time before his appointment as Minister. Last New Year, when out driving, with his coachman and footman at the wheel, he saw three of the most desperate Soshi, with sword canes in their hands, in the road in front of

have been more accustomed to sitting on the floor than on chairs, over and over again get up and kneel on their seats or sit cross-legged upon them. They do not keep their hats on, as they do in England, and their modes of procedure are more like the Reichstag than those of our Congress. The most of the members dress in European clothes, though now and then you find one wearing a kimono.

THE TWO HOUSES.

The membership of the two houses is about the same. The upper house is called the House of Peers, and it contains

about three hundred members.

It consists of aristocrats, the Japanese empire, and contains in the first place all the male members of the imperial family of the age of 20 and upward. Thus, the Crown Prince will be a member of this house when he gets to be 20. It also contains members selected from the eleven princes and twenty-eight dukes, earls, etc., with 350 nobles and twenty-nine barons of the empire. These men have to be elected by their own order, and their number is restricted. In addition to this, there are some whom the Emperor has made members on account of their learning, and of the services which they have done for Japan, and it is probable that the present war will largely increase this number.

Then there are certain members, who come from the different countries and districts in Japan, who have been nominated by the Emperor, and who are chosen by the vote of the different men in each district. They are members on account of their blood, or have been appointed by the Emperor, or for life. Those elected by the different orders and by the taxpayers are for seven years. With all this it is questionable whether the upper house contains the brains of Japan. The House of Representatives is the other of our two, the poorest and the ablest. It also numbers 300, and any man can be a member of Congress who is of Japanese birth and over 30 years of age and pays a tax of not less than \$15 a year. A Japanese has to be 25 years old before he can vote, and voters must have a similar taxpaying qualification to members of Congress.

THE LAND OF LOW SALARIES.

Japan is a land of low salaries. The officials do not get as much as ours and the members of the House of Representatives receive 300 Japanese yen and their traveling expenses. One yen is now worth about 50 cents, so they are now worth about \$150 a year. Our Congressmen, you know, receive \$5000. The

trade. A large number went into the army. Some were employed in the new government and others in the civil service.

Springing from it, however, are these bands of Soshi, who are young men, many of whom are ready to sell themselves and their swords to the highest bidder. Every politician has a number of these connected with him, and every post office is filled with them. They carry sword-canes, and during elections the papers are full of the attacks of one band of Soshi upon another, and of statements as to how one prominent man, accompanied by his Soshi, was met by another statesman, with his Soshi, and how the two fought the matter out on the street.

During my stay in Japan one of the members of Parliament was waylaid by the Soshi of his opponent and well wounded; and another man, also a member of Parliament, was attacked about 9 o'clock in the evening with an ax and was in a jinrikisha to the House of Representatives by ten of these Soshi. One of them threw a bottle of red ink and sulphur acid at him, and it struck him on the shoulder, but fortunately did no damage. He luckily happened to be one of the Soshi, and when these men ran after the Soshi of the opposite party who threw the bottle, and caught him and handed him over to the police. This incident occurred on the 23d of last May, and from my notes, which I took at the time, I see that on May 13 the Japanese newspaper reported that the Soshi of the office of a political newspaper and stoned the editors. The most of the officials of Japan have some of these Soshi with them when they go about over the country. In some cases they ride on the outside of their carriages, and in others they follow along on foot.

A SET OF PROFESSIONAL THUGS.

These Soshi are numbered by thousands and it is surprising how well they are organized. Outside of those who are attached to the politicians, there are bands or societies of them who work together for their mutual benefit, and who are, in fact, bands of thieves, blackmailers, blackmailers and strikers. Some of them give their services for their food and clothes, and for two or three dollars a day they will do anything. If they are arrested, you are expected to pay them for the

trouble. A SET OF PROFESSIONAL THUGS.

Speaking of the Japanese Parliament, it is the baby congress of the world, and it is one of the most interesting legislative bodies in existence. It has two houses, which sit in a building not unlike a great seashore hotel in its architectural structure. It is made of frame-work two stories. It is situated in the center of Tokyo, not far from where the Shogun laid down the barbarous laws of the past, and just outside of the moats which run round the palace-grounds.

THE EMPEROR AND PARLIAMENT.

The Emperor has great power over Parliament and the Constitution is so adroitly worded that he can act independent of it. The laws provide that Congress shall vote all the money, but that the last budget shall be in force in case a Congress is dissolved without passing new appropriation bills. The Emperor can veto all laws, and can proclaim a dissolution of Parliament is not sitting. He still holds the chief command of army and navy, the right to make war or peace, and to conclude treaties, and he can confer such titles and pardons as he pleases. Parliament has no right to interfere with his household expenses, and his Cabinet goes before the different houses and defends the administration. I don't know what the laws provide where Congress shall meet, but the fact that the Emperor has called them to Hiroshima, which is, I judge, nearly four hundred miles west of Tokyo shows that he can do as he pleases with all the money he wants from now on.

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THE GREAT SCHEME.

See How Your Soshi Will Look Before the Closi is Cut.

The greatest trouble that merchant tailors have in the sale of suits has always been the difficulty of showing customers how the cloth which suits their fancy will look when made up.

Wm. Phillips, resident manager of "Nicol's Tailor," is the first to introduce in Los Angeles the device now being used in the leading merchant tailors in the East, in showing goods. The device is known as the Crystal fashion plate. It is made of a thin sheet of celluloid, having a transparent center, upon which are painted various and various of the latest and most fashionable cuts. By laying the plate on the piece of cloth it shows through the transparent part and shows exactly how the suit will look when made up.

John Nosey and a medicine man were renegades from Fort Apache.

Anxious to re-instate themselves in the good graces of the authorities, they fraternized with Wash-lan-tah, Sayes and Curley, the first two being of Kid's band, and Curly a new recruit from the reservation. The Fort Apache renegades saw their chance to win pardon from the authorities. They treacherously slew Wash-lan-tah and wounded Sayes, the Kid renegades, Curly ran away. They cut off Wash-lan-tah's head and took it to San Carlos, hid it in a sack and were pardoned for past sins.

Big John, a San Carlos scout, was in disgrace. One night he informed Capt. Bullis, commandant of the agency, that a Kid renegade was in his cabin.

The captain gave Big John proper instructions. Accompanied by a boy Big

John returned to his cabin and prepared a feast for the Kid renegade.

The boy had been secretly instructed to get between the renegade and his gun. At the proper moment, when his guest was helpless, Big John sprang on the victim and stabbed the fellow twenty-nine times. He died from loss of blood. That night Capt. Bullis was awakened by Big John, who produced a bloody roll of cloth, from which he took two freshly-severed human ears, as evidence that he had done his duty.

Of course, Capt. Bullis had not ordered

Big John to treacherously assassinate the renegade, but the latter had exercised his best judgment and had to be pardoned. Thus were Kid's companions killed off. Their chieftain still lives. One reason is because he makes few friends. He evidently follows Shakespeare's advice concerning friendships and never puts himself in a position where a companion can get the drop on him and end his life. He is credited with many border depredations he never committed. Rewards aggregating tens of thousands of dollars have been offered for Kid's head or capture. At one time eighteen detachments of United States scouts in the field searching for Kid. He avoided them as easily as a flea avoids a millipede.

If necessary, Kid can walk forty or fifty miles daily over burning Arizona deserts. He can make a meal from the cactus plant. Never is he without awl, thread and knife for use in making moccasins. An Apache will part with horse or rifle before giving up his cherished footgear. In two hours he can make a pair of moccasins which will protect his feet from the roughest roads. He can sleep anywhere, but will never rest beneath a tree in which an owl is perched, and invariably avoids killing rattlesnakes. In this respect the Apache and Navajo Indians differ from the Sioux. The latter delight to kill and eat rattlers when on a hard march and food scarce. The Southern Indians would

eat snakes, but avoid them when they are too many.

From one year old till three, she was one mass of sores and scabs all over her face, hands, and body. Tried every remedy until at last I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The first application my legs began to feel better, the itching, smarting, and burning stopped. I kept on with them, and after using for three months my legs were completely cured. I used seven boxes of CUTICURA, one of CUTICURA SOAP, and three bottles of CUTICURA BALSAM. These are the best remedies for skin diseases I ever used. I suffered, and can prove it by people where I live. If anyone doubts this, write to me. I tell you the results of great pleasure that CUTICURA REMEDIES can do. Resolved to make them known to the public, and shall communicate them to others as a sure cure.

FRANK G. CARPENTER. 522 Bridge St., Trenton, N.J.

RESOLVENT CURES BABY.

I wish to let everyone know what good the CUTICURA RESOLVENT has done for my little girl.

From one year old till three, she was one mass

of sores and scabs all over her face, hands, and body. Tried every remedy until at

last I heard of the CUTICURA, kept several bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and the baby child, that is to say, was completely cured.

FRANK T. LIGHTCAP. 635 Ferry Ave., Ward's South Camden, N.J.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50¢; Soap, 25¢; RESOLVENT, \$1. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CO., Sole Prop., Boston. "All about the Skin,"

free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA Soap. Absolutely pure.

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the soothing, satisfying, refreshing fragrance of fragrant smoke that comes from a perfect burning cigar. It's a pleasure only found in smoking.

CARL UPMANN'S BOUQUET CIGARS

Strictly Hand Made by Skilled Union Workmen.

Received HIGHEST AWARD FOR MERIT over all competitors at the World's Fair, Chicago.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

All genuine Carl Upmann Bouquet Cigars have a band bearing his name. No experiments will be made on the boxes for at least 12 years. For sale by all first-class dealers.

Manufactured under FIVE SIZES.

BOUQUET PETITE, 50¢ in a box.

BOUQUET EXTRA, 50¢ in a box.

BOUQUET LONDRES, 50¢ in a box.

BOUQUET PERFECTO, 25¢ in a box.

BOUQUET INVINCIBLE, 25¢ in a box.

The tobacco used in manufacturing this famous cigar is the finest in the world, and is the same as that used in the famous Cuban cigar.

It is strictly aged, and is the best in quality, as essential to the fine aroma. Then it is packed in boxes, and forwarded from time to time as needed. This does away with the process adopted by other manufacturers in this country, who pack their cigars in boxes before the manufacture of a fine cigar. Every cigar and every box guaranteed to be uniform.

ELIAS, REINHOLD & CO., LOS ANGELES.

Wholesale Distributors for Southern California.

THE ART EXHIBIT.

A Special Display Being Arranged For.

A meeting of artists exhibiting in the gallery of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. Two-thirds of the exhibitors in Los Angeles and vicinity were present.

It was decided to open the December exhibition on the 3d of the month, instead of the 10th, as was heretofore announced, making a special exhibition for the holidays. Pictures for the December exhibit must be delivered at the Chamber of Commerce not later than November 24.

It was decided to engage a custodian for the work, and to pay 15 per cent. commission on sales, besides the 5 per cent. which is now paid the Chamber of Commerce.

Pictures may be sent unframed for a portfolio, to be kept in charge of the custodian, in addition to the usual exhibits.

The name of the artist is to be placed on the portfolio, and the name of the picture, and the price.

Artists will be allowed to keep their portfolios.

Artists will be allowed to keep

THE LOYAL LEGION.

THE RECEPTION GIVEN AT THE NADEAU LAST EVENING.

Prof. Lowe and Family the Guests of the Evening — Short Speeches. Made by Gen. Lew Wallace and Others.

The local organization of the California Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, tendered a reception last evening to Prof. T. S. C. Lowe and family of Pasadena. The reception was given at the Nadeau Cafe, and was held after the conclusion of Gen. Lew Wallace's lecture, the General being one of the invited and honored guests. Just before the guests assembled a brief entertainment, musical, social and literary, was given in the Nadeau parlors. A solo solo was rendered by Miss Orville Donnell, and a paper of army reminiscences was read by Maj. Ben C. Truman. Maj. Truman's paper will be found printed in another part of The Times.

After the entertainment was concluded the guests assembled in the banquet hall, where some time was spent in demolishing the menu and "fighting their battles over again."

Capt. W. H. Seaman praised, and in the course of his opening remarks stated that Prof. Lowe had been elected an honorary member of the order, under whose auspices the reception was tendered, in recognition of his acknowledged valuable services to the cause of the Union, during the War of the Rebellion, as head of the Cavalry Signal Corps and the Army of the Potomac. This recognition was shown to Prof. Lowe, despite the fact that he was not a commissioned officer, by having declined the tender of a commission from President Lincoln. The speaker also acknowledged the services of the members of the Loyal Legion, the courtesies and hospitalities received at the hands of Prof. Lowe and family at Echo Mountain, and at their Pasadena home, on a memorable day last summer. He then read a series of handsomely-engraved resolutions, expressing the sentiments of the command, the command, touching the master, and which were subsequently presented to the guest of the evening.

Prof. Lowe, in suitable terms, expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him; and then Gen. Lew Wallace was introduced.

Gen. Wallace begged to be excused from speaking at length, saying that he was suffering from "what he would call an 'Oregon cold,' and the effort which he had found it necessary to exert in speaking to a large audience earlier in the evening, had disabled him. But he proposed to end by a cry of 'Go on!' and said among other things, that when he returned to the people of Indiana, he would be an excellent advertisement for Southern California, so favorably had he been impressed with her charms. The people of California are, nearly all, those notable for effectively advertising their own locality, and he thought he had 'caught the trick.' Gen. Wallace continued in a happy and patriotic vein of thought, and was warmly applauded when he sat down.

Gen. Ben F. Rankin was introduced as a man who had received "a number of bullet wounds, but all in front." He paid a high tribute to the military achievements of Gen. Wallace and his command at the battle of Shiloh, and spoke particularly of a critical time in that battle, when Gen. Wallace, with his division, came into the field with the very idea of great need, saving his (Rankin's) command, and gallantly aiding to save the day to the Union arms.

Maj. Gen. Truman talked briefly and Col. H. G. Otis was also called upon, extending him hearty congratulations.

Mrs. T. L. Swaine gave a recitation; then the gathering broke up at a late hour, all joining in the singing of "Marching Through Georgia" and the giving of hearty cheers for Gen. Wallace, Prof. Lowe and the Loyal Legion.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

"Leaves Have Their Time to Fall."

RIVERSIDE, Nov. 9, 1894.—(To the Editor of The Times):—The statement of your Riverside correspondent, that a successful Prohibitionist candidate celebrated his success by getting drunk, is a mistake in two essential particulars: (1) The Prohibitionists had no candidate; but the gentleman referred to, is the representative of all parties, political, the largest vote of any candidate on any ticket. (2) The gentleman is not a Prohibitionist politically. We are assured that he is not a drinking man, but yielded at this time to the false idea, very current in some circles, that alcoholic stimulants are helpful in case when physically exhausted. This circumstance affords the strongest confirmation to the contention of Prohibitionists, that no man at any time is safe when drinking alcoholic liquors.

W. A. WRIGHT.

Olnay's Sophistry.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 10, 1894.—(To the Editor of The Times): In Mr. Olnay's paper to recyclers of the Reading Railroad he described with great minuteness the machinery of the labor organizations and their benevolent objects, and found they were perfect as human experience and sagacity could evolve, and highly commendable and beneficial in their operation and results. The order for striking has to go before it can be approved by four tribunals and be induced by representatives of many subordinate divisions when it should come forth fair as the sun and clear as the moon, etc.; and so he extolled their wisdom to the skies. Now, what seems remarkable, and to me beyond comprehension, is that no allusions were made to the recent results of all their wisdom, that in its extreme moment, paralyzed so many industries, ruined thousands of farmers, destroyed thousands of tons of merchandise, wrecked and burned trains, wantonly killed many persons, and all to punish one rich man in Chicago! The organization had no high command or leader and accomplished all this ruin with no benefit, but irreparable injury to themselves. It would seem that our Attorney-General's statesmanship had gone, as Jim Fisk said, "where the woodbine twain"; or his recent special pleading would not have ignored the disgraceful events of the last six months. So thinks PLAIN JOHN.

Important Real Estate Deal.

A large real estate deal, of which little has been said, occurred about a month ago in the sale of the property situated on the southwest corner of Fourth and Spring streets, formerly owned by Mrs. Spence. The purchase was for \$100,000 in cash and the money has been put up. An abstract of the property is now being prepared. The lot has a frontage of 120 feet on Spring street, and of 165 feet on Fourth street. The purchaser is said to be an Eastern man, but his name is at present withheld.

JUST THINK OF IT!

A Hot-air Furnace, with three rods of coal a day, to warm a ten-room house. Sold on approval. F. E. Browne, No. 311 South Spring street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

We wish to notify the public of Los Angeles that we have opened a merchant tailor establishment at No. 2301 South Spring street, room 12, where we are prepared to make up clothing in first-class style at reasonable rates. We positively guarantee a first-class fit and perfect satisfaction. Fetch & Cox, merchant tailors.

STYLISH caps and jackets at the "Ville de Paris," 225 S. Broadway.

NEW caps, new coats, at the "Ville de Paris," 225 S. Broadway.

THE EAST SIDE.

A Budget of News from Across the River.

Invitations are being issued for the wedding of Officer Scott Reynolds of the city police force, who will be married on the 25th inst., to Miss Nellie Potter, a young lady residing over in the city. The ceremony will take place at the Second Presbyterian Church.

Rev. H. M. Morehouse, D.D., will occupy the pulpit at the Baptist Church this evening. The regular pastor will preach, as usual, in the morning.

The choir and orchestra of the Presbyterian Sunday school will give a concert to be given at the church on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Collette, Roy Summer and other local artists will sing, and Miss Helen Mar Bennett will also assist.

The ladies of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church gave a pleasant 5 o'clock tea at the residence of the pastor, Dr. Sterling, last evening, which was well attended.

Such poker players as the ladies would make, with training! When a girl is asked for her hand, she can always show flush.

Mothers

You can't get a better remedy for the children than Tip Top. It's pleasant and it cures them.

All Druggists at 50c.

Suits Over-coats

\$20. \$19.

UP. UP.

CLOSE Satur'dy's

8 P.M. 10 P.M.

Black, Gray, Blue, English Clay Diagonal, plain and fancy worsted, long Cut awa' Frock in full suit, or with Striped Trouser to order.

\$25 Suitable for evening wear.

Trousers \$5.00 to order... UPWARD.



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5 GENT CIGAR

Has no equal.

For sale by all dealers.

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Manufactured and Sold by the

Enterprise Carriage Works

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H. E. ROUTH,

Dealer in United States and foreign Stamps, room 11, Workman Building, 2304 S. Spring street, Los Angeles, Calif. Collections bought for spot cash.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

If you want to be successful in "SPECULATION" in grain or stocks, write for particulars.

J. S. BROWNING CO., Bankers and Brokers, 21 Monadnock Building, Chicago.

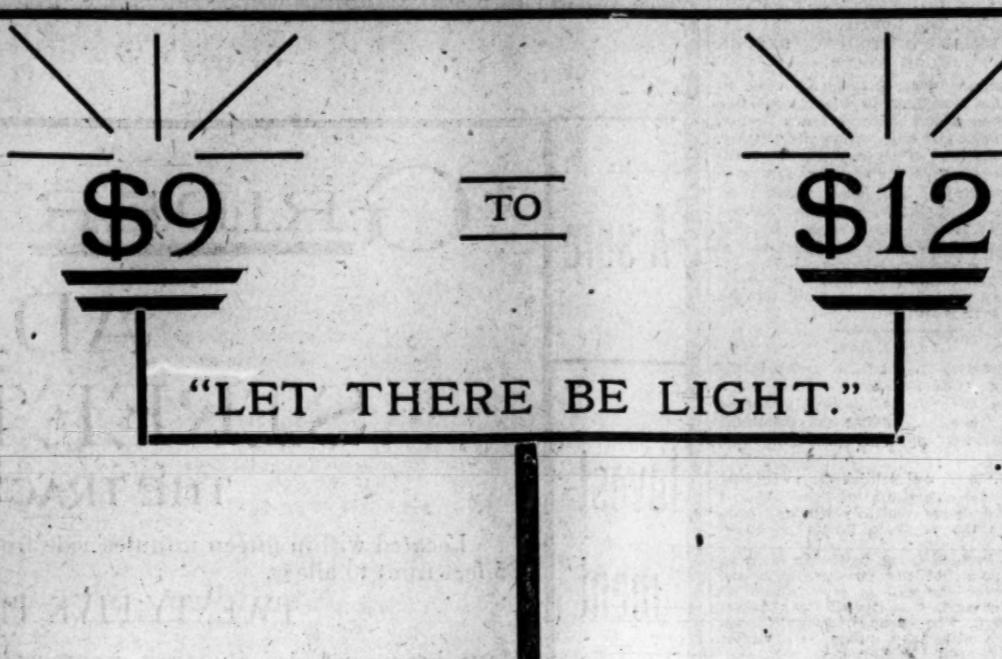
References in every State. We are not in syndicate speculation.

PIONEER TRUCK COMPANY

No. 3 Market st. Piano, Furniture and Safe moving. Wagons and freight delivered to address. Telephone 152.

STYLISH caps and jackets at the "Ville de Paris," 225 S. Broadway.

NEW caps, new coats, at the "Ville de Paris," 225 S. Broadway.



By the light of these prices you will avoid stumbling into the hands of high priced clothiers and tailors who charge you from \$15 to \$35 for a BUSINESS SUIT.

At \$9 to \$12 we offer you choice of a magnificent variety of Men's SINGLE and DOUBLE-BREASTED and STRAIGHT CUT SACK SUITS—comprising ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES in pin checks and neat hair line stripes—black and blue CHEVIOTS, OXFORDS, SERGES and VIGUNAS—with good heavy FARMER'S SATIN and SERGE LININGS. These suits in their make-up show the artist hand—up-to-date in style and faultless in fit and finish.

Similar attractions in our big HAT DEPARTMENT and in our FURNISHING GOODS. And MOTHERS, have you an idea how trim and natty your boys will look in our "BROWNIE" SUITS? The some of neatness and wearing qualities. Prices... \$5.50 to \$12.50



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BROWN BROS.,

Men's and Boys' Clothing,
Hats and Furnishing Goods.

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DIRECTORY

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WOMEN ON THE BIKE

Female Riders of the "Swift, Dumb Steed,"

In "Bab's" Opinion, Look Ungraceful and Untidy as a Rule.

Fat, Purple and Thin Bicycle Guys—The French Women's Method of Walking—The Small Boy at Election Time.

Scrappy Females With Low-cut Bodices—"The Red-faced Cow Type"—Great Grandmothers Gowned Up to Date—The Princess of Wales's Rouge Pot—Painted Girls Who Fairly Burn—How Men Can Crush the Frescoed Girl—The Professional Face-washer—Peacock-like Women—Stunning New Bodices.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1894.—(From Our Regular Correspondent.) It is said just now that all the women are trying to learn how to walk, and that this is being done after that pretty French fashion which demands that a bright scarlet ribbon be stretched straight across the floor, and that it is walked. And by "walked" is meant that the toes, or heels, are never allowed to touch the carpet on either side of it. To me it seems as if this would give rather a milking step, but the teachers of walking insist that it will make women hold in the abdomen, stretch their shoulders, take good, long breaths, and, in addition, walk daintily. Personally, I rather doubt all this being achieved, still, the new method is more or less interesting. Some women walk as if they were afraid to do anything more than tip on their toes; others come down on their heels as if they thought they would add to their height by doing this, and some others put the whole foot down as if they were treadling out a cornfield. There is an inclination on the part of tall women to take funny little steps that make them look as if they were on stilts, while a good many short ones seem to knock their feet against the ground, as if they were clicking out a trot.

WOMEN AS MEN IMITATORS.

With the tailor-made girl, an easy walk came in, a walk that did have a suggestion of a stride, but still it was swinging, was perfectly feminine and easy. It was much prettier than the mincing steps attained by walking the ribbon. By-the-by, it does seem that while women are taking so much about their rights, if they used every opportunity to walk, they have taken his loose, heavy-seated gloves with the big buttons, they have taken his shirt front, his tie, his scarf pin, his watch chain, his cigarettes, his coat pockets, and if some of the bicycle riders continue to divide their skirts, they will have taken his trousers. They have tried not to be convinced that a woman looks well on a bicycle. She does not. The attitude is an ungraceful, strained one, and if the rider happens to be a fair woman, her face gets fiercely red, and she does look an object! No matter how much they all look pretty much alike, and most of the riders have an untidy look; tumbled hair, negligee cap, and well, the general look get up being far from pretty looking. Riders the front and street horse may be popular, but the bicycle is the rage. Of course, some of the fashionable women have learned to ride; they are continually seeking for some new distraction. But you can be very certain that they will ride in private schools, or on their own private grounds, and not through the streets of New York, or in the public parks.

They are too wise to make games of themselves for the benefit of the general public. Occasionally they might do it among their own crowd, but be very sure that they are not going to let the hot pols see them make fools of themselves.

ABOUT FOOLISH OLD LADIES.

I don't think that Greek word is spelled right, but then I am not very well up in Greek, because I have always been told they weren't quite proper. One thing I should like to know, and that is, what did the Greeks do with their old ladies? When women are past the age of forty years, did some gentle Greeks chloroform them? Because, in all the pictures that I have ever seen, the Greecian lady is sitting on a cold, marble bench, in a very light and airy toilet, either listening to a noisy boy or a girl in the bath. They never seemed to change their garments for these two occasions, but it is fair to suppose that when they were out listening to the work of the gentle amateur, their draperies were dry. I would like to research a few of the Greeks, the gentle ones who did the sitter-up act, and get them to dispense with a few foolish old women who insist upon appearing in modesty with the poor old dears ought to be at home, and wearing extremely low cut bodices, quite as low as those fancied by the Greeks. Some of these old ladies are so scrappy that one wonders their bones do not speak; while some of the others are of the red-faced cow type.

THAT SUGGESTS THE NEED OF SUB-DUING.

Some of these old ladies are not quite dainty, and it is wished that they might imitate the Greeks, as long as they will live and go out, in their affection for a scrubbing. Now, if one or two of them would be really Greek, and get to the bath, and first get warm, and then get cold, and then have a lot of soap scrubbed on them, and then a cold shower down their backs to give them courage, and then a cold, douché aimed at their bodies, we could get them to part with their bodices to develop them, although I suppose all that would be developed now would be the bodice—and then they be rubbed down with alcohol, and then have a brandy and soda, to keep them from catching cold—I tell you, if this were done, these old guys would come out, if not looking as fresh as a daisy, and with more spirit, at least, than possible; there would be some hope of their dressing themselves and conducting themselves more in accordance with their years.

SILLY GRANDMOTHER.

I am one of the advocates of women staying young as long as possible; but I don't see anything funny in a great grandmother, gowned up to date, with a bodice cut as low as it can be and yet stay on, smoking cigarettes and telling risqué stories. There is one one woman here, a grandmother, whose face is the reddest you ever saw, and she is absolutely leaning to ride the bicycle. During her first ride she was fairly purple, and I am tempted to think that she is being encouraged to take lessons by her son-in-law, for whom the iron steed will be too much for her. But it won't. She is what the dictionary says "tuff."

It is announced positively that we must all take to the rouge pot. That the Princess of Wales finds she needs a little color in her face, and that she is supplying what nature does not, so that in addition to the many colors on our bodices and hats we have a pinkish tint on our cheeks. I saw a young woman on the street who had evidently taken the command to heart, for from her shin up to her eyes.

RAIN SIMPLY BURNED.

and a black veil, with large dots upon it, only served to accentuate the redness. Now this is a vice that men can put down if they will. There can easily be seen that they won't go out with a girl who paints, and they can let every girl whom they do not invite, every girl with whom they do not dance, realize this is the reason.

The delicate color of the American woman does not compare with such color. It is always suggests ill-health, but still it is a shame to have that shell-like whiteness hidden from view by inartistic daubs of red paint. One of the best proofs that rouge is being extensively used, is the fact that the professional face-washers busier than the sun has been some time. It seems a bit difficult to get the color, especially if paint is used, thoroughly washed out of the skin, and the woman who wants to look well, when rouge is out of fashion, knows that her face must be well washed, or else, in a short time,

SHE WILL BE A WRECK.

It is a funny how like peacocks women are. Just now they are wearing the most elaborately trimmed bodices imaginable. The huge sleeves are made larger with lace and spangles, while lace is about the neck, and the bodice is decorated with a belt featuring with a number of spangles, and a gorgeous buckle. The high stock is a wonder of loops and ends, and the bonnet matches the bodice. But the skirt! well, the general idea seems to be that now is the time to wear all the latest in old, and, consequently, below the belt, the feminine world is exactly like the peacock, awkward, sprawling, shabby-looking. Fancy a man with a stunning frock coat, immaculate shirt and waistcoat, and gloves in good form, and then a woman in a bodice and a belt trimmings! No man would commit such an error, but lovely woman believes that the whole world is so occupied in admiring her face that it observes nothing else.

BOYS AS POLITICIANS.

We are having our usual intellectual entertainment, known as an election. It is a blissful time when men get up and call each other just what they have been thinking all along, and when we realize that really and truly one is a cipher in society because the vote is a man who is honest, and who thinks, doesn't amount to a pin. The man of the man who is just out of prison, who has nothing to think with, and who is so thoroughly dishonest. It is also the time of the torch-light procession. This is the one thing that makes it joyous, and fortifies us in living on the street that permits processions. The consequence is that we cheer one night for one side, and one night for the other, our feelings being guided by the number of bands employed, and by the fact of their playing as they pass our house.

WE STEER CLEAR OF ALL SENTIMENT.

By hanging out an English flag, and help educate the masses by doing this, for a crowd of small boys collect about and discuss the country to which it belongs.

At the last procession there were at least five hundred boys, all 11 years bringing up the rear, and they cheered with a will and walked with an energy that suggested that if the coming citizen were nothing else, he would be at least athletic in his tendencies. Later on that night there was a fire, and I think that same 500 boys were there, and they were the firemen, they got under the horses' legs, they interfered with the hose and ladders, they cheered whenever they thought it in good taste, and they drank coffee with the firemen when the hotel at the corner gave it out, with as much ardor as if they represented the voters, and when the boys were cheering deliciously independently about the small boy. He is always all there.

THE WIDE-AWAKE STREET BOY.

He never leaves his intellect at home, and he works it for all it's worth, whether he is simple or President to get elected, urging on a fire, looking at the animals, or merely standing on the street corner and living, he is interested and eager. He wants to know; and he generally does. It may take him some time to find out, but you can be pretty sure that he will discover who has got the greatest number of votes, what the result is on the election, and the like. The age of the disappears. Wherever he is, he improves his mind. I regret that I cannot say the same thing for his manners. They have the freshness with which he started. He is not a respecter of persons, and when he sees the red nose he is a leaven in a fashionable society with as much ardor as he would that of the stout woman who keeps the news-stands.

HE IS ALWAYS WITH US.

He doesn't die young or live a pious life or grow up noble and handsome. Indeed, I don't know what does become of him. He disappears, and you have to fill out the rest for yourself. Just think over the small boys that you have known, and see how they worked out. When they were short in size, freckled in looks, fresh of speech, and innocent in mind, they were interesting. Later on, they grew up, and refining from ever asking because they know it all. Give me the small boy. He is a joy forever, and he has no more ardent friend than BAB.

GERMANY'S PENSION TO WAR VETERANS.

(Dubuque Times) It is very much the custom for those who begin the pitance that is doled out to the disabled veterans to claim that no other country does as well as ours. This is a mistake. Germany in some particulars does better than we. All the places in the government employ are reserved for those who served in the war. The best recommendation is that any man seeking employment can have an honorable discharge from the imperial military or naval establishments. This care extends to the fathers, mothers, widows and children of those who have fallen under the banner of the Fatherland. They are preferred for employment on the railroads and in whatever positions they are capable of filling. Nor need they fear that a change of administration may turn them out. Gratitude to the defenders of the country is not a party matter in Germany. All parties not only profess, but practice, the love of their country, the administration of justice or the maintenance of the highways. In addition to the preferences for employment, which take place of direct pensions in this country, the empire set apart, out of the millions exacted from France, for the disabled veterans 100,000,000 marks—\$75,000,000 interest upon which was to be used to support those disabled in the Franco-German war. At present \$33,000 of these receive allowances from this fund, and as the years go by these allowances are increased. At the first privates were given \$3, now \$5, now \$6, now \$7, now \$8, now \$10 marks for non-commissioned officers, and 100 marks for sergeants-majors. Now privates receive 700 marks (\$150), non-commissioned officers 900 marks (\$220), and sergeants-majors 1200 marks (\$300).

It is also to be remarked that they have a good system of pensions since the close of the war with France. They have not had to wait thirty years for their rights, run the gauntlet of abuse by a vicious and rebel press, and then be robbed of millions of what was due them under the plea of "saving it."

REMOVAL NOTICE.

The office of the Los Angeles Cemetery Association (Evergreen Cemetery) has removed to the Bradbury Block, Third and Broadway, room 338, third floor. Take south elevator.

BUSINESS CARDS \$1 PER 1000.

Other printing in proportion. Pacific Printing Plant, No. 217 New High street; telephone 1400.

THE VENICE window shades never have been sold for less than 75 cents each, and more often \$1; the week price will please call on the genuine one-inch spring roller and all the fixtures included. The place to get this great bargain is at the "City of London" Lace Curtain House, No. 211 South Broadway.

THE PEOPLES BURGERS \$1.

And you need a house. Before ordering plans for same talk with C. E. Brown and E. H. Price, No. 518 Spring street. They can give you money. Eight-room Colonial houses for \$1000.

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THADDEUS STEVENS.

Ex-Senator Dawes on the Great Commoner.

Two Distinguished Union Leaders of Congress in War Times.

A Memorable Speech in the House—Stevens's Contempt of Rhetoric.

A Debater Rather Than an Orator.

BY THE HON. HENRY L. DAWES.
Ex-Senator of the United States From Massachusetts.

(From a Special Contributor.)

II.

He rarely made orations. The Gibbs is full of these, but they are the fruit which grows on lower bushes. One I do well remember. No one could forget the scene, though all I can say of it and him seems tame enough, without the inspiration of the occasion and his presence. This one was delivered in that last session in Mr. Buchanan's administration, after the election of Mr. Lincoln, when the House was more like a powder magazine than a deliberative assembly. His denunciation of the plotters of treason to their very faces was terrible, and his expose of the barbarism of the so-called civilization behind them was awful. The scene was past description, like one man holding a sword at bay, when he turned toward the representatives of this barbarism before him and said:

"For twenty years past it has been unsafe for Northern men to travel or settle in the South, unless they would avow their belief that slavery was a good institution. Every day brings news of unoffending citizens being seized, mobbed, tarred and feathered, and hanged by scores, without any trial by legal tribunal or evidence of guilt."

Nearly fifty of them rose to their feet and rushed toward him with imprecations and threats of personal violence. As many of his friends gathered around him, and moving him in a sort of hollow square in front of the Speaker, opened in front of his assailants and stood guard over him while he arraigned the slaveocracy in an indictment for its crimes against humanity surpassing in severity even the great arraignment by Mr. Sumner. He was an old man, proceeding to 70, on whose name and figure was already making sad work, still standing erect and firm as a man of 35, calm and possessed as a judge, he lashed them into fury and bade them compose themselves at their leisure. The excitement aroused by his arraignment and defiance some bargains had been struck out in the memory of those who witnessed it.

STEVENS'S CONTEMPT OF RHETORIC.

He had no stomach for mere rhetoric and never omitted an opportunity to stick a pin in it, no matter how disastrous the collapse. One occasion I call to mind. In the early part of the war two foreigners by the name of Sacchi joined the South. They were very unlike and in no way relatives as I ever heard. One was a young Italian fancy warrior who, having read about Lafayette, came over, in a Kos-suth hat and white plume, an elegant gilt-horned girt about with a gorgeous belt, at which time every woman studied him. The other was a thirty year old New York "deader" of the Chatham street kind, with all the faculties and aspiration of his race. The one was burning for fame, the other for gain. Each took up his abiding place. One joined Gen. Fremont's staff in St. Louis, the other joined the army of horse contractors. A committee was very soon investigating scandals in horse contracts and were in hot pursuit of this Sacchi. Mr. Stevens, as well as the committee, getting the two sides a little mixed, and feeling called upon to render some assistance, but he thought it was an unjust attack upon his friend Fremont, went into a plain and prosaic but strong and clear statement to show that Gen. Fremont and his staff had had nothing to do with horse contracts, in the name of his up-to-the-moment about horses one of the officers of the politicians in the House, spelling for a flight, interrupted him just for a moment, and as one supposed, to make some inquiry about the poor horses. But, instead of striking a stage attitude, and away up above, he had, with a grand, bold, and exuberant modulation of voice, a little prepared speech on the Italian Sacchi. Here it is without any of the scenic and stage advantages with which it was delivered to that audience just then intent on catching flying horse contractors:

"...and when the orator named here," remarked the orator, "is I understand, a man who has been decorated for heroic actions on the battlefields of Italy more than once, a man who came here following the star of freedom as the shepherds followed the star of Bethlehem, and went on into that deposit of gold, John Brown's staff, not for pay, not for rank, but as a volunteer, a man who came here, for the language of another, to crusade for freedom in freedom's holy land."

Before the orator could safely alight, Stevens, failing to see the connection in the name of the man he had named, and coming into that deposit of gold, John Brown's staff, not for pay, not for rank, but as a volunteer, a man who came here, for the language of another, to crusade for freedom in freedom's holy land."

But after all his leadership must be attributed to other causes. The times called for such a leader, and the spirit which dominated the public mind of which the House of Representatives was the exponent and organ would have tolerated no other. The people had already decided that the South was wrong, and saw clearly enough the causes which had led to it. What they wanted was not one to enlighten or convince them, but one who could quicken a love for the

A DEBATER RATHER THAN AN ORATOR.

life so many rocket sticks, and the one Sacchi who never heard of more, and the other took himself out of sight as soon as possible.

A DEBATER RATHER THAN AN ORATOR.

Mr. Stevens was debater, not an orator. The weapons of the one he used with consummate skill, but those of the other were comparatively feeble in his hands. His wit wore the keenest edge and drew blood fearfully. His sarcasm blistered and his irony tortured beyond endurance. He excelled in a faculty very rare, and yet most effective, we often all he had to say, and it was enough.

Great as he was in debate, he was not fond of it and never sought occasion to engage in it. He did not live like an ambush and take an opponent unawares, nor step out into the open field and lay down a gauntlet. His leadership was of a different kind, and followed, which had no parallel. He did not create a public excitement, and then lead it to results; he did not turn minorities into majorities in support of unacceptable measures. In this his leadership differed from that of Clay and Calhoun. He took care of the public welfare and spread them on, sometimes almost lashing them into fury, but always leading them to the very verge, if not beyond the line of practicability and possibility. They were in no mood for any other leadership, and he was capable of no other. His fame comes from the strength that the end ever uppermost with him was the true purpose of all free institutions—the equality of men before the law. A DYING MAN CARRIED DAILY TO THE SENATE.

His influence in the House continued unimpaired to the end. Indeed, it was never more marked than in his last work—the impeachment of President Johnson. Although in feeble health and waning strength, at the command of the House he appeared in person at the door of the Senate charged with the message of impeachment of the chief magistrate of the nation for high crimes and misdemeanors. The scene was most impressive. Mr. Leonidas Polk said of it after his death: "I doubt if words were ever delivered with more effect, when broken with years and decay he stood before the Senate. and the pride of the House of Representatives and of the people of the United States impeached the President of the United States of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. Who can forget his arraignment?"

The words were few, but they will sound through the ages."

In some respect the most painful incident in the records of fatalities among the higher officers of the Confederate army was the death of Lieut.-Gen. (Bishop) Leonidas Polk, who was killed by a three-inch round shot from a steel-tipped cannon of Simpson's Fifth Indiana Battery during the Atlanta campaign, on Little Kennesaw, between Altona and Kennesaw Mountain, on the 14th of June, 1864.

I was present with a number of our general officers and others when the shot was projected that killed the distinguished Confederate, and remember when Gen. George H. Thomas said to old Von Schaefer, as a group of richly-dressed officers rode into an exposed situation on the enemy's side:

"There's some ornamental fellows in that party, colonel, and they are either making observations of our advance lines or are seeking some spot for a battery. Suppose we shoot them a little—give them a shot."

In three minutes there went flying a shrieking spherical-case shell, which, so far as we could see, exploded directly over the heads of the party, which was composed of Gens. Joseph E. Johnston, Polk, and John J. Crittenden, members of their respective staffs, all of whom went to grass, unconsciously or otherwise scattered. Just about this time Gen. Sherman came riding up with Gens. Howard and John H. King and Col. Lyman Bridges, and being informed of the circumstances cried out:

"Give them another one—they're all there, somewhere—try them again."

In another minute a round shot was sent point-blank towards the crest of the hills, and presently it was plain to us that some one had been hurt, as there was great and immediate commotion, a galloping away of horses and men and women, and from the scene which still remained unmoved. And it was not long before we knew that Gen. Polk had been killed—as our knowledge of the Confederate signals used during the Atlanta campaign will readily prove.

The directions of his will were strictly followed and the grave of the great commoner is hardly distinguished from the simple, quiet, retired private cemetery near his home, where is recognized the law of his life—the equality of man before his Creator.

(A second paper, by ex-Senator Dawes, dealing with Henry Winter Davis, will be published next Sunday.—Ed.)

THE POLICE COURT.

Ex-Officer Dugan Held to Answer in the Superior Court.

Sam Dugan's preliminary examination on the charge of assault with intent to kill, was concluded yesterday, and the defendant was held to answer for trial in the Superior Court. He is out on \$1000 bail.

C. J. Mussen has been arrested on a charge of assaulting \$10 while acting as agent for K. Weyman, on September 22.

Valentine Maley, who was arrested by Detective Hawley for stealing Theodore Roosevelt's Victor bicycle, was held to answer for grand larceny in the Police Court yesterday.

George Williams and William Fuller, the clothes line thieves, were tried yesterday and were given a 100-days' sentence. Fuller pleaded guilty, but after trial was sentenced to hard labor, and will be sentenced Monday.

Basso A. Lugo was found guilty of battery yesterday, and will be sentenced Monday at 1:30 p.m. His wife swore that he pulled her hair and slapped her face, and though Lugo vowed that he was only showing his ardent affection for her by smoothing her locks and patting her cheeks, the court saw the matter in another light.

Pacific Gospel Union.

Last night Rev. J. S. Ledford addressed the audience at the tent on Second street, and sang some of his gospel songs. To-night Rev. J. S. L. Wood will conduct the services. Sunday morning Rev. Messrs. Little and Greenman are expected to speak at 8 o'clock at the Tabernacle, which will follow the free breakfast. On Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock the gospel wagon will leave the Corfu Hotel for street services at the Plaza and at First and Los Angeles streets. Christian workers are urgently invited to assist at the meeting. Sunday evening Mr. Ledford will speak and sing again.

Baseball.

The Los Angeles league will play two games at Athletic Park today. The first game will be between the St. Elie Telegraphs and the St. Elie Telegraphs, and will be called at 1 p.m. sharp, and will, no doubt, be an interesting one. The second game will be called immediately after the first, and will be between the two leading teams, the Wilsons and the Keatings.

BUSINESS CARDS \$1 PER 1000.
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"JESSE MOORE" whiskies are unequalled for purity and quality.

THE SECRET OF HIS LEADERSHIP.

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TYLER SHOE COMPANY

Has removed to
their new store...

137 SOUTH SPRING STREET

Between First and Second (formerly the Lace House.)

And in addition to their large stock of ladies' shoes, will carry a full line for men.

The goods are now being manufactured expressly for them and will be the finest in the city.

WAR STORIES.

A BRACE OF THEM TOLD BY MAJ. TRUMAN.

The Killing of Gen. Leonidas Polk—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Opinion—Gen. Grant and Sherman.

Union, intensely hated of slavery and set on fire the Northern heart. They did not need conviction, but courage, and the leader they craved was one who had these qualities in the greatest excess. They found him in Mr. Stevens, and led them along these lines, with a devotion of which led and follower, which had no parallel. He did not create a public excitement, and then lead it to results; he did not turn minorities into majorities in support of unacceptable measures. In this his leadership differed from that of Clay and Calhoun.

Gen. Grant was not always the inveterate smoker he appeared to be or as has been represented. Shortly after my arrival in Nashville with Andrew Johnson the latter sent me to the anticipated scene of action which was imminent near Savannah, Tenn. I believed I could make the trip quicker in the saddle than by waiting for a steamer, which I did. I got to the Tennessee. So provided with passes and orders on quartermasters and captains of steamboats for transportation and all other necessary things, I left Nashville on Saturday evening, April 5, 1862, accompanied by Mr. Sheppard, correspondent of the New York World, and went to Corinth by rail, at which place I stayed over night at the house of Gen. James S. Negley, at that time commanding a large section of Middle Tennessee.

The following paper, presenting three army pictures, drawn from personal recollections, was read by Maj. Ben C. Truman at the after entertainment, following Gen. Wallace's lecture, given at the National Union Club of New York, on Saturday evening.

In some respect the most painful incident

upon the records of fatalities among the higher officers of the Confederate army was the death of Lieut.-Gen. (Bishop) Leonidas Polk, who was killed by a three-inch round shot from a steel-tipped cannon of Simpson's Fifth Indiana Battery during the Atlanta campaign, on Little Kennesaw, between Altona and Kennesaw Mountain, on the 14th of June, 1864.

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ended destruction, and whose illustrious name is written high up on the columns of fame in letters as celestial and as imperishable as heaven's garniture of stars.

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The next afternoon I was provided with good horses for myself and friend Sheppard, and Gen. Negley sent one of his aids with us to please the driver and the postman. We had dinner at the hotel of Gen. Negley, who took us in charge and cared for us until the following morning. We were up before dawn and had breakfast and were ready to start before 7, and were provided with an escort of a sergeant and seven men and four days' provisions. We pressed into service a resident of Pleasant Hill, who knew the country well, and the guide, whom we promised to pay \$50 if he treated us fairly, or to shoot if he did otherwise.

The guide performed his part fairly, and his knowledge of the country enabled us to make many cut-offs from the main pikes, which were generally destroyed by the rebels. Gen. Sheppard took us in charge and we started off again. We stopped in a cotton-house, and on the third afternoon reached Waynesboro, on the Tennessee River. Everybody we met was friendly and hospitable, and the guide was received as a hero.

"Did you bring them tools again, pard?" "No" was the response of the driver. "I'll bet you forgot that can of giant powder!"

"No; that's under the front seat—I'll get it presently." "We'll be back as we came from that vehicle before dark," said the guide, "and we'll be too numerous for individual mention, but they are all worthy of inspection." Up in the galleries, the most attractive exhibit is the display of paintings by celebrated Polish artists, several of which are alone worth the price of admission.

A feature of the exposition is the musical programme rendered each evening under the direction of the well-known conductor, Chevalier de Kontski.

Then there's nothing left worth visiting for."

"The fact is," said Sherman, "the rebel officer saw more bummers than chickens, and he concluded that, as his force was much smaller than ours, discretion was the better part of valor, and he and his troops galloped away to the supreme disgust of the infatuated masses and infinite amusement of the delighted marchauds."

THE OPENING NIGHT.

A Large Crowd Visits Hazard's Pavilion.

The formal opening of the Southern California International Exposition at Hazard's Pavilion attracted a large crowd to that popular place of amusement last night.

The interior of the large hall was ablaze with lights, and the walls were decorated with hunting of all colors and the flags of all nations, while brightly-colored booths, gaily-attired attendants, and pretty floral exhibits, blended together into an attractive and striking whole.

The exhibition on the main floor, which includes many of the most instructive and interesting features of the present Mid-winter Fair, are much too numerous for individual mention, but they are all worthy of inspection. Up in the galleries, the most attractive exhibit is the display of paintings by celebrated Polish artists, several of which are alone worth the price of admission.

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Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

George E. Williams, a native of Ohio, 32 years of age, to Emma A. Chase, a native of California, 24 years of age; both of Santa Monica.

Nels Alrikson, a native of Sweden, 33 years of age, to Amanda Olsen, also a native of Sweden, 22 years of age; both of Long Beach.

D. C. Russell, a native of Missouri, 24 years of age, to Gardene, to Ida E. Trapp, a native of California, 21 years of age, of Vernon.

</div

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS



PASADENA.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS WHO ARE URGING REFORM.

A Notable Musical Event—The Sunday Programme at the Churches. Briefs and Personal Mention.

PASADENA. Nov. 10.—(Special Correspondence.) The union meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Union of Pasadena at the First Congregational Church, Friday evening, was one of great interest. W. H. Campbell of the First Presbyterian Church conducted the devotional exercises, and Charles Montford led the singing.

Rev. R. M. Webster will preach in G.A.R. Hall Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock on the subject, "Are Christ's Teachings Practical?"

A good many Pasadena people got out on their noses today looking through smoked glass for the trial of Mercury. If you don't have turkey for dinner today, it's your own fault. There are lots of them at Halsted's fish market.

Col. Ed Dunham has been boring for water on his ranch at La Canada and has been rewarded by striking a gush of water.

Mrs. Minnie E. Briggs, wife of Dr. Briggs, died Friday evening at the family residence on South Euclid avenue.

C. B. Hewitt started on Friday for a bicycle trip to Riverside, San Bernardino and other points.

The Organ Orchestra will furnish the music Monday evening at Gen. Wallace's lecture.

Rev. Mr. Whitter will fill the Baptist pulpit at both morning and evening services.

We have received another invoice of \$10 Kast-Iron suits. Hales Bros.

Leon K. Lowe has gone to San Francisco on a business trip.

SANTA MONICA.

Election Aftermath—Other Matters of Local Interest.

SANTA MONICA, Nov. 9.—(Special Correspondence.) As nearly as the returns can be gathered unofficially the successful candidates for township officers in Santa Monica were chosen by the following vote: Thomas, 568; Wells, 535; Constable, Myers, 521; Hunter, 457; Wilms for Justice was next with 305, and Forsyth was less than thirty votes behind Hunter for Constable. Complete returns give Estes 916 in the township, Budd 254, Stewart 127 and French 38. McLachlan received 547, Paton 149, Bowman 155, and Morris 100.

The musical given at "La Salana," George Cook's pretty place on the corner of Grand avenue and Locke Haven street, Friday evening, was very successful in its features. The unique parlor studio quartet, which delighted the invited music lovers, who all enjoyed the programs, was greatly received. This included the "Spanning Song" from the "Flying Dutchman" (Wagner) by the Daphne Quartette; violin solo, "Leyende" (C. Bohm) by R. G. Rollins; song, "I Promise Thee" (D. Koenig) by J. S. Johnson; "Panama Impromptu" (Chopin) by Miss Berger; song, "Bend Down Thy Soul" (Humphries) by F. E. Hawes; song, "Lulaby" (Hanscom) by Miss May Bradshaw, accompanied by the Daphne Quartette, with violin obbligato by Mr. Rollins; song, "Heart's Delight" (Beethovens) by the Daphne Quartette; piano solo, "Lullaby" (C. Bohm) by R. G. Rollins; waltz song, "L'Ardit" by Miss Craft; song, "The Lost Chord" (Sullivan) by O. Stewart Taylor, accompanied by the Daphne Quartette; song, "Fidelio" (Beethoven) by the Daphne Quartette; song, "Lulus" (Denzel) by the Daphne Quartette, composed of Misses Gage and Craft; Misses Hawes, Cook, Taylor and Hart. The Daphne Quartette is composed of young ladies from Riverside—Misses Leslie, first soprano; Gage, second soprano; Cook, third soprano; and Hart, alto—and delighted the audience. The social features of the evening were as successful as the musical and the financial result went to the church fund. It is the purpose of Mr. Cook to give a musical party once a month during the season.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

Daniel Sully, in "O'Neil," Washington, D.C., merited a much larger audience than the grand opening of "Priscilla," when the season opened at the opera-house, though it is early in the Pasadena season. The audience was an intelligent and critical one, though it did not more than half fill the house, and manifested much pleasure at the play, which was one of the best ever produced in the city. The music by the Hotel Grange Orchestra, also came in for a large share of applause.

In compliance with the request of the Pasadena Human Society that the ministers of the city preach upon the work of their organization, Rev. Florence E. Kollock, who made the subjects of her Sunday morning sermon at the Universalist Church, the song service at 7 p.m. will be led by Prof. O. W. Kyle. At the vestry service Mrs. Wooster will read a paper on "Working and Waiting."

(Star.) The increase in the business done in the postoffice is a good index of the growth of Pasadena during the past year. The money-orders business was never so large as it is now, and comparing the income for box rent, stamps, envelopes and cards for October, 1894, with that for October, 1893, the figures are \$128.27 for the last named period, and \$174.85 for October of '94.

Sons of George's bargains this week: 25 cents women's Scotch socks, 15 cents a pair; elegant stockings, 15¢ cents and 39 cents a yard; \$1 silk and wood cover cloths, 50 cents a yard; pure tulle, 8 cents; Turkish towels, 15 cents; portiere curtains, \$3.90; all-white flannel, 15 cents a yard.

Road open again. In "The Times" of George Wallace in Los Angeles, You will soon hear to him at the tabernacle in Pasadena, Monday evening. Seats have been reserved for the old soldiers at half rates. Half rates are also offered to all teachers and pupils in Pasadena public or private schools. Rates, \$1.75 cents and 50 cents.

Rents in Pasadena seem high to a conservative person. I will build you a \$600 home at a rental of less than \$2 per month while you are paying for it, a \$1500 home at a rental of less than \$5, or a home of any cost at proportionate rentals, and invite an investigation. James H. Adams, No. 100 Colorado street.

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold a meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the lecture room of the Baptist Church. After the song service, the devotional exercises will be led by William N. Campbell, after which Ernest Canfield will address the meeting.

Many parents prefer to send their children to private schools, and having plenty of space and teachers, we are prepared to take charge of a large number, and give them the especial care and attention they need. Williams Business College.

The Delphi C.L.S.C. postponed its next regular meeting on account of the Gen. Wallace lecture. The circle meets with the Misses Underwood on Cypress street every day except Saturday.

The pupils of Lincoln School are contributing to a fund for the purchase of a piano for the building, and are willing to receive donations of 10-cent pieces to be added to the amount.

Election day next. Wednesday, at the opening of Collingswood's jewelry store. The club or society receiving the most votes will be given a fine mantel clock.

The pastor, Rev. Clark Crawford, will preach at the First Methodist Church Sunday morning on "We All do Fad as a Leaf," and in the evening on "Christ and Plate."

The William R. Staats Company organized by the election of William R. Staats, president; F. C. Monroe, vice-president; Hiram M. Staats, secretary and treasurer.

The sale of tickets for Gen. Wallace's

lecture will continue at Diamond's Music House till 6 p.m., Monday. Tickets on sale at tabernacle at 7 o'clock.

The new Pasadena office of The Times at No. 43 East Colorado street, is proving popular with patrons of the paper by reason of its convenience.

Co. will go to Los Angeles Sunday to participate with other companies of the National Guard in divine services at Christ Church.

Rev. R. M. Webster will preach in G.A.R. Hall Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock on the subject, "Are Christ's Teachings Practical?"

A good many Pasadena people got out on their noses today looking through smoked glass for the trial of Mercury.

If you don't have turkey for dinner today, it's your own fault. There are lots of them at Halsted's fish market.

Col. Ed Dunham has been boring for water on his ranch at La Canada and has been rewarded by striking a gush of water.

Mrs. Minnie E. Briggs, wife of Dr. Briggs, died Friday evening at the family residence on South Euclid avenue.

C. B. Hewitt started on Friday for a bicycle trip to Riverside, San Bernardino and other points.

The Organ Orchestra will furnish the music Monday evening at Gen. Wallace's lecture.

Rev. Mr. Whitter will fill the Baptist pulpit at both morning and evening services.

We have received another invoice of \$10 Kast-Iron suits. Hales Bros.

Leon K. Lowe has gone to San Francisco on a business trip.

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NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.
U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Nov. 10.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.09; at 5 p.m., 30.06. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 46 deg. and 58 deg. Maximum temperature, 76 deg.; minimum temperature, 44 deg. Character of weather, clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

Without Fail.
The man stood 'mid his business wreck.
Whence all but him had fled.
The Sheriff took the little check
His sale produced, and said:
"Old fellow, next time just be wise—
Don't take my words amiss—
If merchants always advertise
They'll never come to us."

Printers' Ink.
It's the prices that talk, and make goods walk. Another unparalleled underselling sale Monday. Read the prices: Fancy-handled, silver-plated teaspoons, worth three times our price, per set of six, 25 cents. Fancy-handled table spoons, silver-plated, per price \$1, per set of six, 50 cents. Fancy-handled, silver plated spoons, silver plated on steel, regular \$1 quality per set, 50 cents. Read on. Here is a plumb worth going five miles for on foot. A manufacturer's odds and ends. A lot of 1000 extra fine hair ornaments, in sterling silver and gold and silver plated, real pearl prongs; some shell in this lot worth up to \$100. A choice of 1000 last, choice at 25 cents. Now read this. Brownie stick pins enameled and gold and silver plated, ten different styles, at choice of 5 cents. A cologne sale. Seventy-five cent cologne with glass stopper bottles, 25 cents. Fifty cent bottles, 15 cents. Twenty-five cent bottles, at 10 cents. Here are more unheard-of prices: Sterling silver necklaces, with pendant, worth \$1, at 50 cents. Now this one. Gorham's sterling silver tea spoons, regular \$1.75 size, at \$1 each, six for \$5; with satin bow and Los Angeles engraved at \$1.25 worth \$2. Keep on reading. A special article of sterling silver novelties in book marks, button hooks and paper knives, at 50 cents, 60 cents and 75 cents; worth up to \$2. Some more phenomenal bargains. Eastman's celebrated Jules Rose toilet soap, regular price 10 cents a bottle; for a few cents more, will sell in a whole box, three cakes, for 10 cents. Buy your holiday presents now and save time and money. Sterling silver: Lace pins, stick pins, match and box boxes, hairpins, catch pins, stamp boxes, spoons, necklaces, candlesticks, etc., at 50 per cent off the regular price. Burges, No. 12 South Spring street, four doors south of Los Angeles Theater. Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

The sweetest of them all. The bustle and excitement of the political arena is over, and excursionists and others, who have participated in the mighty contest well do to remember that for that quiet afternoon, the most delightful of national welfare, the Sierra Madre Villa Hotel presents every requisite balm and attraction, pure air, superb drives, perfect repose, and every luxury and comfort. Address Col. H. G. Barnard, Lamanda Park, Cal.

Every person who witnessed the accident to an old lady in stepping off the University car line at the corner of Estrella avenue and Washington streets on Saturday evening, November 4, between 4 and 5 o'clock, will confer a favor to the injured by leaving their address at the Times office.

Ladies' French flats in white, new blues and reds, sets of stockings and satin ribbons are scarce; we have them: trimming is stylish; no milliner turns out any prettier hats; prices not too high; try to please if you call. Mrs. F. W. Thurston, No. 357 South Spring, near Fourth.

Grand Scotch gathering at Caledonian Club Hall, No. 118 South Spring. Opens up for the session on Tuesday, the 13th, at 8:30 p.m., with a grand supper. Guests and Scotchmen with their friends invited; no charge first Tuesday. A. Robertson, recording secretary.

The Golden Rule Bazaar comes to you today with a message; pays you to read it carefully: 1847 Roger Bros.' triple-plated knives and forks, set \$2; 1847, table and teaspoons, a saving of 25 per cent; nickel Royal, \$1.25 and 25 cents; fancy night lamps, 25 cents. Special sale Saturday and Monday. No. 247 South Spring street.

House furnishing department, at the Golden Rule Bazaar—Candelsticks, japa-

nized, 5 cents; Enameling stove polish, a box, 5 cents; coal shovel, 5 cents; crystal washboard, something new, 35 cents; coal scuttle, 20 cents. Special sale for Saturday and Monday. No. 247 South Spring street.

At Grand Army Hall, Wednesday even-

ing, the 14th, a rainbow ball will be given by the ladies of John A. Logan W.R.C.

Where convenient, ladies are asked to wear a dress to correspond with one of the rainbow colors. Refreshments will be furnished. Admission 25 cents.

Saxtons, all in Cal, are the headquar-

ters for artist materials, architects' sup-

plies, mirrors, pictures and frames. Be-

ing direct importers, they are in a posi-

tion to give you the lowest prices. Those

needing goods in our line will do well

to call on us.

Rev. A. C. Banc is returned to

Pink Methodist Church, shown for an-

other year. He will open his yearbook

today, preaching at 11 a.m. on "Living

in the Future, Not in the Past;" at 7

p.m. sharp, on "The Great Work of the

Church."

Announcement—Miss I. S. Eby wishes to

announce to the ladies of Los Angeles

and Pasadena, etc., who will be in town

on Monday, November 12, in the Pasadena

Block, rooms 25 and 26, on second floor,

Café, shampooing, cutting and curling,

manufacturing, cosmetics. Take elevator.

From this on William Gibson will continue

to occupy Nos. 142 and 144 North Spring

street, formerly occupied by B. & T. Tyler Co. His stock of ladies' and misses' shoes will be entirely new, as everything has been made to order within the past

few weeks.

Glassware and crockery department, at

the Golden Rule Bazaar, No. 247 South

Spring street. Elegant engraved water

set, \$1; decorated cups and saucers, set,

75 cents. Special sets for Saturday and

Monday.

Mrs. G. A. Marks, Parisian toilet parlor,

Bust developing, facial treatment and

manicuring. Miss Belle Fowler, hair dressing.

Gray hair restored. Bleaching and

dyeing a specialty. No. 321½ South Spring

street.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle,

Hope and near Seventh-street cable.

Dr. C. McLean, pastor, will occupy the

old First morning and evening. Strangers welcome. Everybody invited. Seats free.

Dr. F. D. Bovard of San Francisco, who

is returning from the Boston meeting of

the Board of Control, Epworth League,

will speak on this subject at Central

Church, Fifteenth and Main streets, 7:30

p.m.

Dr. F. A. Smiter's subject this morning at the

All Souls Unitarian Church will be, "A Secular Church an Anomaly; or a Secular Religion, a Contradiction of Terms." See

church notices.

Rev. A. C. Smither preaches at the

usual hours today at the First Christian

Church, Hope and Eleventh streets, At

COUPON.

This will entitle the bearer to one copy

of "Gathering of Sons," up-to-date

list of our books and the price of

25 cents; 160 pages of late, choice, popular

songs, with music. THE TIMES,

Times Building, First and Broadway.

Go to Fred Hymer for the finest deci-

T. A. P. S.
Toys at People's Store.

T. A. P. S.
Toys at People's Store.

T. A. P. S.
Toys at People's Store.

Our New Book

Tells you all about everything we keep, that's what makes it interesting. Sent free if you send for it.

WILL BE OPENED MONDAY

Our Monster New Toy Salesroom. The largest in the West. More happiness to the square foot for the little ones than in any other place on earth. Come and bring the children. We don't expect to sell toys Monday; we just want to show "how big" the show is. There are sights that will please the children of a larger growth, too.

Dress Goods.

The greatest events of the age are in its best thoughts. Our fabric ensemble represents the best thoughts of the present Dress Goods age. This makes our offerings for this week eventful. Price tales as we tell them:

At 50c 35 distinct designs in all-wool suitings (some with a little silk), 25 inches wide, probably worth a quarter more.

At 75c Silk and wool novelties, winsome weaves; the assemblage, roundabout, 10 inches wide, welcome weights for fall; a dollar might have done as well.

At \$1.00 Extremely newest new arrivals in silk and wool textures; two widths, 40 and 52 inches; either is worth a third more.

At \$1.25 Novelty novelties, such as are in vogue at the capital of fashion, "Paris"; \$1.80 and \$2.00 worths in the assortments.

Black Goods.

Suitable suitings for service distinguish the offerings for the coming week. The new novelties are quite out of the ordinary.

Black Novelty Dress Goods, 75c
Black 42-inch Storm Serges, \$1.00

Silks.

Success is never attained by luck. It was shrewd handling of the Silk conditions on the part of our buyer that gave to us trimmings that are as low as half the heretofore current prices for strictly top styles.

New designs in Beaded Edges in various widths at 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 50c.

Laces.

Those who buy first buy best, the assortments are broad-gauge, but the quantities are limited, the prices are only about knee high to the figures of the week past. Exceptional quotations are as follows:

12-inch Butter-color Laces, 25c.
6-inch Butter-color Laces, 10c.
4-inch Butter-color Laces, 6½c.

Black Silk Chantilly Lace, 9 inches wide, 25c.
Silk Silk Chantilly Lace, 5 inches wide, 12½c.
Black Silk Chantilly Lace, 4 inches wide, 10c.

Colored Silk Laces, evening shades, 4½ inches wide, at 10c.

Chiffon Laces, newest opera shades, 4 and 5 inches wide, the "half" prices are 12½c to 20 cents.

French Chiffon, 42 inches wide, at \$1; colors black, cream, Nile, light blue, lavender, magenta, cardinal.

Black Lace Flouncing, 45 inches deep; a \$2 sort will be sold at \$1.

Trimmings.

Grandly complete assortments, of the very latest thoughts, as sent by Paris and New York. Some peculiar conditions have sent us trimmings that are as low as half the heretofore current prices for strictly top styles.

New designs in Beaded Edges in various widths at 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 50c.

Fur Trimmings—

Great buying gains for you here.

One-inch Coney Fur Edge at 15c.
Two-inch Coney Fur Edge at 20c.
Long Angora Fur White at 25c.
Fancy Bed Edge Van Dyke Point Fur at 25c.

Suits.

Ready to put on, rightly tailored; vigorous selling marks the every hour here. No wonder when Suits that make the styles for dressmakers are sold at about the cost of materials alone. There is a grand aristocratic air about these Suits that make them of double worth.

At \$5—Blankets.

104 Mottled Gray California Blanket, handsewn red border, extra weight, easily worth \$7.50.

At \$5—Blankets.

11-4 White California Blankets, soft as wool can be, bound edges, a really worthy worth.

At \$2.50—Blankets.

11-4 Colored and White Blankets; specially good for this price; the best on the Coast we think.

At \$1.50—Women's Suits.

English cover cloths in light and dark colors, 100 yards long, 100 yards wide, reefer jacket silk lined; easily worth \$4.

At \$1.50—Women's Suits.

Handsome cover cloths, trimmed throughout; a really elegant suit; easily worth \$4.

At \$1.50—Women's Suits.

Beautiful mingled mixtures in Scotch Cheviot, handsome velvet collar, silk lined; a beautifully made suit, worth perhaps \$8.

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XITH YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1894.

PER WEEK 20¢, FIVE CENTS
PER MONTH 85¢.

A COMET-FINDER.

The Next Great Telescope Will be a Giant.

Sir Howard Grubb's Ten-foot Reflector—Suspended in Water.

An Interview with the Maker Regarding the Mammoth Instrument He is to Construct—The Observer.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—(Special Correspondent.) The next great telescope which focuses the attention of contemporary astronomers and excites the wonder of the public in general will be a giant among its kind. It is now being widely discussed here as the Great Ten-foot Reflector, and will have a diameter of ten feet, a length of eighty feet, and weigh somewhere between

scopes, and this departure is perhaps the greatest novelty in telescope mounting that has yet appeared.

SIR HOWARD GRUBB.

Sir Howard Grubb as a telescope maker occupies the highest rank. His whole life has been devoted to the study of telescopes and their mounting, and his works at Dublin have built among others the great Vienna telescope, the great Melbourne reflector, and many others of less note, including a twenty-eight inch refractor for the Greenwich Observatory, which he has just completed, and a twenty-six inch photographic instrument for the same observatory which he has in hand. He is also engaged in refining the Edinburgh Observatory, and as a maker and authority on telescopes, is the first in Europe. He was the inventor of many of the devices used in mounting the Lick and the Yerkes, and his adoption and endorsement of the flotation principle are consequently full evidence of its practicability. His analysis of the advantages of flotation to the objection to this method, in a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, show pretty clearly, moreover, that the ten-foot monster, estimates and designs for which he has been requested to make from three different sources, will in the course of time be leading the way in celestial photography. The great six-

inch telescope is mounted on a polar axis. More than this, the tube may be lightened by the amount nearly equal to the weight of the polar axis, and there will then be practically no weight upon the bearings of that axis. There will be this disadvantage, that it will not be convenient to use the instrument within 15° of the pole. I could plan it to work closer to the pole than this, but I prefer to have the instrument perfectly nine-tenths of all the work that will be required of it rather than strain it into doing 5° more of work than would only be of use on rare occasions."

THE KIND OF REFLECTOR.

"What kind of a reflector will it be?

"I have designed it on the Newtonian plan. In all reflectors the light passes down the tube to a concave mirror, which reflects it and would bring it to a focus in the tube at a distance depending upon the shape of the mirror. We're coming to a focus, however, the light is reflected twice, once by a small mirror and again reflected to an eyepiece located in a convenient position for observation. In the Gregorian form this small mirror is concave, and the light is reflected from it down the tube through a hole in the center of the large mirror. The eyepiece is placed in this hole, and the observer looks up the tube in a manner precisely similar to that necessary with an ordinary reflector. In the Cassegrain form the small reflector convex, but is placed inside the focus and the light also shows the same center of the large mirror, and the direction of observation is exactly the same. It is obvious that neither of these forms would do for the floating telescope. The other form is that known as the Newtonian, in which the light from the large mirror is received on a small flat mirror placed in the upper part of the tube, and the angle of incidence is about 45 degrees. The image of the object looked at is thus formed at the side of the tube, through a hole in which it is observed. This form has the lower end of the tube completely closed, and is especially suitable for the method of flotation proposed."

"But is not the flat mirror in the tube a drawback?"

"Oh, no. It cuts off a little light, but does not interfere with the definition in any way. It would have a diameter of one foot at the outside, and in the tube of ten feet the light thus cut off from a given intensity, would be of no practical importance."

"What will be the size of the large mirror?"

A TEN-FOOT MIRROR.
"About ten feet in diameter. If, as I expect, I can procure the material for one of that size, it will be of silver on glass. This is a film of silver from a chemical solution deposited upon the face, not the back, of the glass. It is extremely thin, being estimated at one two hundred thousandths of an inch in thickness, but it makes the best reflecting mirror for this purpose. It is deposited on glass of the highest polish. If a silver on glass mirror is not available, there should be no great difficulty in making one of speculum metal. I may assure you that the making of a reflecting mirror has been a source of much difficulty in the making of instruments of this kind, and but for recent improvements I should have hesitated to recommend its construction for photographic purposes. Within the last month, however, Dr. Johnstone Stoney has made a very ingenious arrangement for supporting telescopic mirrors upon an air support, graduating the pressure according to the angle of inclination of the telescope by an automatic contrivance. This apparatus in its present form is a valuable step in the art, and its development is capable of improvement. In my opinion, we are ready solved one of the most troublesome problems in the endeavor to obtain a really good reflecting telescope, and I shall utilize it or a modification of it in the ten-foot instrument."

"What will be the cost of such a mirror?"

"About \$10,000."

"How large is the spherical part of the tube?"

PROVISIONS FOR THE OBSERVER.
"Twice the tube's diameter, or twenty feet. Its position in the tube will be such as you see in the model, that the projecting end of the tube above water will be six feet in length, and the holes for the eye-pieces, as in the model, will be at the top and five feet above the sphere. As to convenience in getting at the eye end, there need be no difficulty whatever in this form. At the eye end is a platform fifteen feet from the center of motion, the movement of the observer is never more than three feet per hour. By means of a platform, such as that shown in the figure, running on rails, the eye end is independent of the instant, the eye end is readily accessible at all times. I have overhauled the rotation of the tube as the instrument moves in right ascension. I would pierce the tube for eye-pieces every 30 deg. round its circumference, and mount the flat mirror and cell in a collar so as to enable it to be readily rotated through intervals of 30 deg. By these means the image of the

object will be brought to the eye at the eye end, before the observer gazing through the tube, water tight, at one end, which expands in the form of a sphere; about the middle of its upper half. By carefully constructing it you can float it in perfect equilibrium within a few degrees of the horizon. If it is desired to depress it lower than this, I shall provide an arrangement of chains and counterpoises to that end."

ELECTRIC POWER TO SHIFT THE TELESCOPE BY.
"How much power will be required for its movement?"

"The power will be very small. A one-horse power gas engine will be used to charge storage cells in the daytime, the current from which will be ample to drive the requisite electric motors at the rate of one revolution per minute, and to maintain the instrument in perfect equilibrium to a certain very small angle. The weight of the tube, of course, equals the weight of the water, which it displaces. The greatest angle over which it will remain in perfect equilibrium depends upon the form of the tube, but with the proportion of sixteen to one, the tube will be able to remain in perfect equilibrium within a few degrees of the horizon. If it is desired to depress it lower than this, I shall provide an arrangement of chains and counterpoises to that end."

WHAT IS SHIPPED FOR FROM THE NEW TELESCOPE.

"Generally speaking, all those advantages which come from increased optical power. During the last ten or fifteen years we have advanced some fifteen inches in the size of our refractors, that of the Yerkes being now forty inches. In the next ten or fifteen years we may advance proportionately, and probably eventually attain a refractor of sixty inches. All those who use large telescopes know only

so well that the larger the aperture the fewer are the opportunities which it can use with advantage, and that is why it has often been discussed as to whether the useful limit of aperture has not already been reached, except where the instrument can be mounted in such favored localities as Arequipa, for instance. The conditions of life at those isolated stations are of the happiest, however, and though observers, in the cause of science, may put up with the difficulties temporarily, they will not do so permanently, and the conditions as far interfere with the steadiness of the work that relays of workers have already been found necessary in such cases, which plain is open objects."

"I prefer to have the telescope mounted on a polar axis. More than this, the tube may be lightened by the amount nearly equal to the weight of the polar axis, and there will then be practically no weight upon the bearings of that axis. There will be this disadvantage, that it will not be convenient to use the instrument within 15° of the pole. I could plan it to work closer to the pole than this, but I prefer to have the instrument perfectly nine-tenths of all the work that will be required of it rather than strain it into doing 5° more of work than would only be of use on rare occasions."

THE KIND OF REFLECTOR.

"What kind of a reflector will it be?"

"I have designed it on the Newtonian plan. In all reflectors the light passes down the tube to a concave mirror, which reflects it and would bring it to a focus in the tube at a distance depending upon the shape of the mirror. We're coming to a focus, however, the light is reflected twice, once by a small mirror and again reflected to an eyepiece located in a convenient position for observation. In the Gregorian form this small mirror is concave, and the light is reflected from it down the tube through a hole in the center of the large mirror. The eyepiece is placed in this hole, and the observer looks up the tube in a manner precisely similar to that necessary with an ordinary reflector. In the Cassegrain form the small reflector convex, but is placed inside the focus and the light also shows the same center of the large mirror, and the direction of observation is exactly the same. It is obvious that neither of these forms would do for the floating telescope. The other form is that known as the Newtonian, in which the light from the large mirror is received on a small flat mirror placed in the upper part of the tube, and the angle of incidence is about 45 degrees. The image of the object looked at is thus formed at the side of the tube, through a hole in which it is observed. This form has the lower end of the tube completely closed, and is especially suitable for the method of flotation proposed."

"But is not the flat mirror in the tube a drawback?"

"Oh, no. It cuts off a little light, but does not interfere with the definition in any way. It would have a diameter of one foot at the outside, and in the tube of ten feet the light thus cut off from a given intensity, would be of no practical importance."

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A TRUE STORY OF ADVENTURES
ON THE GREAT PLAINS
IN FIFTY.

By R. W. Thomson

[From a Special Contributor.]
There sits in my office while I write, a veteran prospector and miner, Daniel Evans by name, who, now in his seventies year, is still as alert and active as are most men of 50.

"Uncle Dan," as every one calls him, is an intelligent and fairly-well educated man, quite unlike what many people suppose the pioneers of Western travel to be. He forsakes a wandering life more than a quarter century ago, married and settled down in Michigan to enjoy his well-earned competence.

Having myself been for many years a Californian and Australian gold-digger, Dan's reminiscence of those times greatly interested me, as I trust his last-told story may do my readers. I give it, nearly as possible, in his own words, promising that during the whole narrative he never, for himself or others, used the uncouth dialect which some imaginative writers are fond of ascribing to all the early California gold-seekers, whereas, as a matter of fact, only the uneducated and rougher class of these men ever spoke in such fashion. But to Dan's story; which, from his well-proven veracity, is, I am sure,

On the 13th of July, 1850, when I was a young fellow of 26, our overland train, consisting of four "prairie schooners" and thirty men, besides our guide, old Bill Somers, reached the western part of Arizona without having lost a man.

Early in the morning we crossed the Big Sandy eight or ten miles above its junction with the Santa Maria, and a little south of Huapalap Mountains, a certain pass through the foothills of which we designed to take. This route, of Bill's own choosing, lay far to the south of that mountain range, following a trail—no wheelmark nor footprint to guide us; but, as Somers felt confident of finding the desired short-cut, we did not trouble ourselves about that.

On coming to the foothills, however, and inspecting several ravines in succession, he said to Tom Granger, our captain: "I know there's a pass hereabouts. I want to get it alone." And so we took the trail.

So, leaving his horses and ride behind, the guide set off on foot and quickly disappeared among the quaking-asp bushes at the foot of a mountain spur.

We all watched the tall cottonwood trees growing higher up, expecting every moment to see them shinning up one of them; but we never did.

The half-hour and another passed away; yet not a sight nor sound of Bill could we see or hear.

"It's mighty queer," at last grumbled Tom Granger. "What on earth can keep Bill?"

"Oh! he'll be back directly," said some one. "Likely he's found a pass that looks about right and is tracing it out, to make sure. He's safe enough or we'd have heard a shot or two from his revolver."

Now, since entering Arizona, we'd had two skirmishes with Apaches; but as we hadn't seen any Indians, we didn't think of any possible harm happening to our friend. Any one of us might have lost himself in the foothills, but such an idea in connection with the guide was absurd. Still he didn't come; it was getting late, and we were wondering where we were—languishing around and doing nothing.

With the exception of Abe Johnson, a 45-year-old Kentuckian, we were all young men, knowing only so much of Indian ways as we had learned on our present journey; but Abe had served both in the American and Mexican wars, and was pretty well posted in regard to the "mints" wiles. When first organizing, we had elected him to the captaincy, an honor which he modestly declined, saying that the young giant, Tom Granger, was far more fit for it than he.

Well, when 10 o'clock had come, without a sign of Bill, Abe began to suspect mischief.

"Stay right here, boys," he said, "till I make a little scout." And off he went in the direction previously taken by the guide.

We saw him at intervals and again lost sight of him exactly as we had done with Bill; but, unlike the latter, he came safely back in thirty minutes or so, looking much fatigued.

"Boys," he quietly said, "you want to wheel right about and form corral out on the open plain, forty rods clear of cover. Poor Bill's in the hands of the Indians sure."

The servants had broken and lashed him, or struck him down before he could pull trigger or give the alarm. I saw the trail where they hauled him "way down into a pass he'd found, and they're hiding in there now, waiting for us to come along."

"Do you think they've killed Somers?" asked Granger.

"No, Cap. I don't believe he's hurt amite, " replied Abe. "The reds have likely choked him senseless and dragged him off to be tortured to death. And, boys, we've got to be on our guard, for when those devils see that we're not going to fall into the trap, they'll be hellish work just at that time."

"We'll do that, or die," savagely exclaimed one of our men. "How many of the brutes are there, Abe, and how far apart?"

"Can't say; maybe twenty—maybe a hundred; but, judging by the sign, no more than half a dozen tackled Bill. I don't know where the main crowd's located but it's sure to be near the narrowest and easiest part of the pass."

"Abe," said Tom Granger, "you'd better stay here with the party till the others get back; and I'll be full private. I want a chance to fight without being bothered by orders. Besides you know what ought to be done, and I don't."

All of us seconded Tom's request, and the old soldier finally consented to the arrangement.

And this talk went on 'till we'd moved away from the foothills, and, on reaching a little creek in the vicinity where there was not a tree, shrub or rock to shelter us, we corned the wagons, took the horses out to feed and got our dinner.

Johnson said: "Boys, I want nine volunteers, besides myself, for this."

Every man of us jumped up on instant, and Abe smilingly continued:

"Since you all want to go, we'll draw lots to give every one an equal chance."

"I'll put twenty-nine names in a box, and the last man will draw the lot, and the one who draws the last alphabet will

go with me. The other ten must stay to guard the camp."

"All right. That's fair enough. Go ahead, Abe," we agreed. And the Hitler pieces of pasteboard, cut from an old man's shirt, were thrown in the hat; each man shutting his eyes, afterward, with a moment's pause, to revile his enemies as "white-livered squaws and cowards" was stretched out, face up, and securely bound by his extended hands and feet to the stakes. The monsters intended to build a fire upon his stomach and then slowly burn him to death, and all this within fifty yards of where we crouched!

"Friends," thoughtfully observed our new captain, "of course the redskins have scound out way along. They made us change our choice of position, and will reckon on us staying right here and sending a squad into the pass to hunt for our comrades. If we were fools enough to do that, not a man of us would ever come back." Then they'd try to wipe out the rest of us, and the Indians, with their tomahawks, would come along. If they don't see us move a move, all the warriors ambushed in this end of the pass will fall back on the main body before sundown, and not one of the band will ever think of being attacked from the further end of the gorge."

"Now, here's my plan: The bank of this creek's high enough to hide us completely, and we'll sneak along its bed till we get to the timber, this side of the Big Sandy. Then we'll work our way round the spur to the west end of the pass and take the rear. It'll be a twelve or fifteen-mile tramp, I reckon, but nothing like this can save Bill Somers."

"Do you think we can get there in time, Abe?" I asked.

"Easy enough, Dan," he replied.

There's seven hours of daylight yet. The way we're going, we'll be surprised if we don't hit the trail."

"I'll be hell if we won't be pushed to the limit!" replied Abe, "and nothing like this can save Bill Somers."

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"I'll be hell if we won't be pushed to the limit!" replied Abe, "and nothing like this can save Bill Somers."

"Do you think we can get there in time, Abe?" I asked.

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ANARCHISM.

Noted Americans Who Are Anarchists.

Citizens of Wealth, Fame and Culture Who are Known Suspects.

Starting Array of Names—The First and the Strangest Expose of Anarchy in America.

Rich Anarchists Award Altgeld—Public School Teachers and Office-holders Who Glory in Being Anarchists—A Talk With Their Leader.

(From a Special Contributor.)

THREE is some mystery back of anarchism. No one who has read of the doings and read of the sayings of those professing faith in it can have failed to get the impression that as yet no adequate explanation of its existence has been made, and there is a disposition to connect the lack of such adequate explanation with the lack of adequate means of dealing with the force itself. We are strangely ignorant of anarchism in view of what the world's governments agree in pronouncing its tremendous importance. The popular mental attitude on the subject is one of dense bewilderment, at least in the United States. No better evidence of this could be imagined than the incredulity with which the average American would receive the assertion that Anarchists in this country are numbered by tens of thousands, and that their ranks include men of wealth, men of fashion, men of learning and men of fame. These Anarchists, as it further noted, are not foreigners, but Americans born and bred, educated in intelligent, well known in their respective communities, and who are giving their best efforts to effect the downfall of what we call and understand to be, under the Constitution of the United States, human government. To the average citizen such a statement appears simply incredible, and his skepticism would be well-awakened were he informed that Johnson, Mrs. and the Goldman woman are not now Anarchists, and have long since been expelled from the movement. Yet all these things are facts, and the evidence of them is attempted to be set forth in what follows:

I.

A TALK WITH ANARCHY'S AMERICAN LEADER.

At No. 120 Liberty street, in the city of New York, there stands a shabby sort of structure which holds the same place in the estimation of American Anarchists that the Bible House presumably does in the opinion of benevolent and mission-loving people. This is the headquarters of the Anarchists in America, so to speak of American anarchism. The cause in this country has its headquarters there. But there is nothing in the exterior aspect of the edifice to denote that. No sign guides you to the region of anarchy, and unless you are in the know or have learned beforehand whom to ask for, it would be a fool's errand to go there.

On the top floor of the building is the office of Benjamin R. Tucker. Benjamin R. Tucker is the Mahomet of anarchism in the United States, and his name is known over the land. He is a man of means in every part of it. He is, of course, an Anarchist of the most pronounced type, and his whole life has been a protest against government. He will undoubtedly rank with Prudhon, with Bakounine and with Kropotkin in the history of movement to which his entire existence is singly devoted.

The most striking thing about this Anarchist is that he looks no more like an Anarchist than a detective in real life resembles the detective of the pages of fiction. His hair and beard are well groomed, and he would take for a mild type of prosperous clergyman rather than anything else. He edits Liberty, the organ of American anarchism, and his top-floor sanctum is a great apartment filled with books and papers, while almost at his elbow are the composing-rooms and offices of the paper. There are some dozen Anarchists here in the production and dissemination of the literature of anarchy, and the mild-mannered and genial Tucker is at the head of it all, cheerfully doing his best to destroy government. And he is an optimistic person. Nothing pleases him more than to do what he can for the cause, and it was in this spirit that he answered all questions. Mr. Tucker

in the daily press in this country, and if you quote these words as I say them, this will be the first such statement ever given."

It is to be noted that Benjamin R. Tucker like all Anarchists, carefully relate the true use of the word "Anarchist." To them their cause is anarchism. The next thing he was questioned upon had reference to the number of his co-believers in the United States.

"We have no organization," he replied, "and there is therefore no means of telling how many Anarchists there are here in the sense that might reveal it. Those who accept that definition have given you are known among us as 'plumb liners,' but there are, of course, numbers who hold somewhat modified views. But there are thousands and tens of thousands in this country whose thought is largely guided by the anarchist tendency, as communist groups. The Communists are doing just over the world. Their type is Johann Most, who is not now an Anarchist and is no longer recognized as one of us. You often hear, too, of anarchist-communism, which is a contradiction in terms."

The delicate subject of bomb-throwing and assassination was brought up.

"The assassination of Custer was not an anarchist deed," said Mr. Tucker. "We Anarchists do not believe in propaganda by deed. But our objection to it is not an objection founded on principle. That is to say, the plumb-line Anarchists are



Benjamin R. Tucker.

non-resistants, but they object to violence solely because they believe it to be an impractical method of permanently abolishing government and the state, the reason being that such abolition (depending upon a revolution in ideas) cannot be effected by force or force, but only by education and passive resistance.

The Anarchist doctrine of passive resistance has come into prominence lately and the leader of anarchy was asked to explain it.

"There are numerous forms of passive resistance," he said. "For instance, the Anarchists are very much opposed to the legislation that restricts and regulates banking. Now if the Anarchists were to associate for the purpose of carrying on the banking business in violation of existing laws and were to continue to do so in spite of the fact that they are breaking the law, in that particular, by carrying on a propaganda of passive resistance. The refusal to pay taxes is another form of passive resistance. I do not know that at present any organized passive resistance is being carried on by Anarchists in this country."

Tucker is very much opposed to socialism. He deems it a great evil and the one dread of humanity. Personally he does not favor demonstrative propaganda of any kind, but insists that anarchy in the United States can and will accomplish much more effectively disintegrating the fabric of civilization.

"Anarchy," he said in conclusion, "is spreading wonderfully in all the cities of this country. In Philadelphia we are very strong. New York has a great number of Anarchists and Denver is quite one of our strongest. We are doing well in San Francisco, where we have a well established organ in Boston our growth is really amazing. And you must understand that I speak entirely of the native American element in this connection. Citizens of the United States are becoming Anarchists with a rapidity that is both gratifying and encouraging."

NOTED AMERICAN ANARCHISTS.

Surprising as this statement of the Anarchist's leader is, it is strictly true. In every large city in the country avowed Anarchists of American birth exist in considerable and increasing numbers. These men are not infrequently wealthy and prominent, apart from the cause to which they are devoted. Many of them are college graduates, lawyers, doctors, merchants or manufacturers. As a rule they are active in spreading the doctrines of anarchy and thus manage to draw about them a coterie of sympathizers who are recognized in the movement and who are expected to become in time full-fledged Anarchists.

New York being the headquarters, as well as the home of the leader of anarchy, naturally ranks first in importance. Besides Benjamin R. Tucker, the Empire City has John Beverly Robinson the anarchist, as a first man in the movement; Dr. George B. Kelly, a practicing physician in the metropolis, who has been most successful in his profession, but finds time to expound and teach anarchy with effect. He is a son-in-law, by the way, of Mrs. Lillian Duvivier Blaké, the famed advocate of woman suffrage.

Women are very prominent in anarchist circles. Dr. Gertrude B. Kelly, a practicing physician in the metropolis, who has been most successful in her profession. Her name is known all over the country, for she achieved note among New York's hospital staffs, and is cited as a triumphant vindication of the women's political and professional profession. She is an enthusiastic apostle of anarchy, in this she resembles her brother, John F. Kelly, of Pittsfield, Mass., who is a rising electrician.

Well known among Anarchists in New York is Victor Yarrow, the lawyer,

who, however, dreamed a representative Anarchist in this country. He has undeniably ability, however, and is famed in the United States and Europe as an exponent of anarchy. He is 30 years old, and is now, of all things in the world, studying law.

"What will anarchy substitute for them?"

"Nothing. We regard liberty as the solution of all social problems, and all forms of government are obstacles to liberty and progress. To ask what an Anarchist would substitute for government is like asking what a free trader would substitute for the state. But it may be observed that Anarchists do not exclude by this definition the right of the individual to defend himself against aggression, or the right of individuals to organize and associate on a purely voluntary basis for such defense. It may further be observed that no intelligent statement of what anarchism is has ever been presented

in the daily press in this country, and if you quote these words as I say them, this will be the first such statement ever given."

Another successful lawyer in the metropolis who has become noted as an Anarchist is F. C. Lebuscher. He is the man to whom the cause looks for aid in the movement, and his wife Emma. Another leading local Anarchist is Augustus McGrath, secretary of the Temple of Liberty, while some of the most noted public school teachers in Boston, William H. Silvester and George W. Evans, have for a long time been Anarchists of popularity and influence. A warm sympathizer with some of the aims

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YOUNG GIRLS' GOWNS.

GARMENTS SERVICEABLE FOR ALL HOURS.

School Gowns—An Extravagant Blouse—What Her Jacket Should be—Full-dress Affair.

[From a Special Contributor.]

Of course, they are all as becoming as possible, but nevertheless there is a grown-up air about the new costumes for young girls this season.

Many young jackets and capes are al-



An at home costume.

most exact imitations of their full-grown relatives. And though school gowns are still moderately plain, as wise school ma'mans exact they should be, young girls' carriage and promenade toilettes are works of art. There are monster velvet sleeves, real lace berths, and chiffon waists, and passementerie, and choux, and every here and there a crinoline skirt. Indeed, such extravagance for young children was never seen before.

SOME SERVICEABLE SCHOOL GOWNS.

First in the list of winter things to be considered for the maid of 16, come school gowns, which should be of simple make and material. Scotch tweed, plain, checked or speckled like a bird's egg, in any of the sunset or moorland tints now shown, is a stylish and wearables stuff for one frock. Another might be made of French plaid. The last, especially, is really effective apparel, which likewise neatly shuns the dust and creases with difficulty.

And a third could even hint from the mother's wardrobe; in fact, no less than a smart little black silk, moderately flanneled and stiffened, with a wide with a dainty silk pocket blouse. Of course, garment there are many models, blouses for comfort and blouses for discomfor-

tance would seem.

AN EXTRAVAGANT BLOUSE.

One lately seen on Fifth avenue was of sash red, that youngest of reds. In this case the huge sleeves were ballooned with crinoline, and then stiffened by a butterfly effect, the whole being formed by long, unshaped lengths of the silk. A narrow belt of damask gilt finished the round, gathered waist line, and the collar, chiffron with side and back rosettes, was banded to quite stiff heights. This very precious garment was for a young lady of 16, and was, as the affable clerk remarked, "a dear thing," though in more senses than one.

A modest affair of China pongee in a



Mother and maiden.

lucky robin's-egg blue inspired approval. The round, shirred waist, the comfortable blouse, as well as the long full effects of the loose bishop sleeves, was shirred and deftly herring-boned with silk of the same shade. This shirring continued to the top of the unstiffened, moderately high collar, and an easy lining in warm flannel added to the charm of the whole.

WHAT HER JACKET SHOULD BE.

After school frocks comes her street jacket, which should always be a serious consideration.

An effective, as well as a comfortable and sensible coat, might be copied from the accompanying sketch, which is of light biscuit cloth and seal-brown velvet. The three frogs that cross the pointed crepe, and hold the jacket at the waist, are of brown silk gauze, over large pearl buttons. The front dart seams are stiffened.

as well as those of the sides and back, and the Medici collar is stiffened to stand firm and high about the throat. This jacket, which comes with it a broad white piping, is a belvedere chieftain, the white out-door ring of a Parisian demoiselle, who has lately come to New York to be with her ambassador father.

A FULL DRESS AFFAIR.

The very stunning full dress toilette seen in the picture was also taken from a gown in the same wardrobe. This very elegant, yet dashing little gown, was adorably becoming to the brown-haired Parisian girl with her dark, decorative hair. But it would also serve as a good design for any slight, well-carried type. Its materials were mouse-colored cloth, hunters' green velvet, lizard passementerie, and figured silk, in which a pallid salmon tone prevailed.

The evening costume on the tall girl, with her straight, ink-black hair arranged in the latest mode, was a new relation of the two preceding confections. That is to say, it was a French inspiration—none but the French, after all, can so combine simplicity with air—but it was of that very durable and splendid English stuff. Little embroidery. According pleats of chintz, after-shorts, like the dress, composed the pointed entredeux of the full circular skirt. The baby bodice, puffy sleeves and little hip panniers are also of the same, the dark garniture being of velvet ribbon in a burnt orange tint.

A GOWN FOR NOONTIME.

The small lady besides this very fine young person wears an afternoon frock of mixed wool, in colors green, bronze, red and blue, woven in a rich Persian pattern. The rever effects, back and front, of the

evening costume on the tall girl, with her straight, ink-black hair arranged in the latest mode, was a new relation of the two preceding confections. That is to say, it was a French inspiration—none but the French, after all, can so combine simplicity with air—but it was of that very durable and splendid English stuff. Little embroidery. According pleats of chintz, after-shorts, like the dress, composed the pointed entredeux of the full circular skirt. The baby bodice, puffy sleeves and little hip panniers are also of the same, the dark garniture being of velvet ribbon in a burnt orange tint.

MISS LE GARDE IS THE ONE WOMAN WHOSE INVENTIVE GENIUS HAS ADDED SOMETHING TO GYMNASIA APPARATUS.

[From a Special Contributor.]

There is absolutely something new under the sun. It is a dumb-bell, that, like the maiden of happy nursery rhyme, makes music wherever it goes—rings a jingle, then, is it not, to call it dumb? But that, however, is neither here nor there.

The child who is not possessed of one of these musical instruments has much to complain of. They are, however, in quite general use in all public and private "rhythms," where children are instructed in the athletic ways in which they should walk.

INVENTED BY A WOMAN.

The child has the distinction of being the only gymnastic apparatus—out of 500 pieces now in use—ever invented by a woman.

Miss Le Garde is one familiar in the gymnastic world—both as educator and writer—conceived the happy idea of athletic drills, with musical accompaniment, aside from a piano—in which each child should have the pleasure of making his own music.

The first time a child, as every one knows, takes kindly to anything that furnishes a noise, and when this noise revolves itself into harmonious sounds, his delight is manifest in face, voice and act. Drills, with this form of bell, are learned quickly by children, because they like them. They make something and do not mind it.

Each instrument, which consists of four highly-finished and nickelized bells, connected by a polished wood handle of the usual form for a dumb bell. The bells have a clear, sweet note, that is very pleasing, particularly when used by a number of pupils at one time.

VIRTUE OF THE DRILL.

In winter, the drills with musical bells are particularly appreciated; they afford amusement, as well as exercise, and reconstruct children to remain healthy indoors when the weather will not permit of outdoor sports. They are practically intended for use in the ordinary schoolroom, where there is no piano; when used in connection with one, any accompaniment can be provided, the pupils keeping time with the bells.

The peculiar value of the musical bell lies in the necessity for sharp, energetic action at the end of each movement to produce the sound, which everyone using them will want to get, thus forcibly exercising the muscles brought into action.

To prove this—with the bell in the right hand, grasp the forearm muscles with the left, turn the bell outward forcibly to make it ring and note the hardening of the muscles.

MISS HELEN BARNJAM, of the Montreal University gymnasium, is an enthusiast on the subject of muscle drills, and she has originated a series of set exercises.

[From a Special Contributor.]

One of These Will be a Birthday Gift to Mrs. Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1894.—(Special Correspondence). "Please send that lamp shade to Mrs. Vanderbilt's address. It is for her birthday—and be sure to send it on the right day."

The speaker hurried out to her carriage, while the saleswoman lifted to the counter the prettiest lamp shade in a window, fitted with marvels of the shade-maker's art.

"I am glad, of course, to make the sale," said she, "the figure you see is \$40. But I must say I hate to let this shade go. It dressed up the whole window."

The lamp shade referred to, which is to be a birthday present to some one of the ladies of the house, was of pink material. The shade was of a pink effect was such. It was round, and as big as a bushel basket. The background seemed to be delicate chiffon hanging straight. Over this there was a very deep ruffle of lace put on in the usual full manner. And then came the real beauty of the shade. The lace was covered with chrysanthemums. The flowers were put in bunches. The stalks were buried beneath clusters of the flowers and the rather stiff leaves were softened by being twisted in some mysterious way beneath the flowers.

The saleswoman said that there was little price upon such like this, as the flowers were dropped and made with the rubber stems as much like in America. The most delicate pink chrysanthemums had been chosen, as if they were the first blooms of the season, and when placed over an electric light for a moment a vision of the coming flower show flashed across the eyes of the spectator. The shop-woman further said she took it off. "I knew this shade would go inside of an hour," said she.

Another one, likewise immediately sold, had lovely pink ostrich tips in bunches along its upper edge. From the ostrich feathers hang real lace, which spread out in some way known to the makers of lamp shades, until it covered the delicate green foundation. These were pink, the lace white and the foundation pale green—a very lovely combination of color, and one much liked by ladies who are furnishing their boudoirs in new shades.

A very trim and beautiful shade was one designed for a Louis Quinze boudoir.

It was as thin as the plainest bit of white furniture ever made. A wire shade had evidently been covered with white silk or organza, which was a deep ruffe of richly-embroidered white chintz, and the effect was that as it was tranquillizing as the white gown of a debutante. Around the upper edge, where the chiffon went on, and where it would show to good effect, were a "collar" of chrysanthemums.

"Later there are to be holes and myrtle wreathes put in for the holidays," explained the shop-woman.

"Are these shades expensive?" asked a timid little woman, putting only her head in the door.

"The one with the ostrich tips is \$60."

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Courteous Attention.

NORTH SPRING STREET,
NEAR TEMPLE.The phenomenal success that has attended
the introduction of our . . .

Magnificent Winter Stock

Is a positive assurance that we have succeeded in correctly determining the needs of the purchasing public both in the superior class of goods offered, and the very POPULAR PRICES at which they are marked, and being so favored, with your confidence and a patronage more than generous, it will be our constant aim to maintain perpetually, our old established policy of giving the

Greatest Possible Value for the Lowest possible Cost.

The leading features of the coming week's business will be our latest arrivals in Blankets, Comforters, Portieres, Lace Curtains, Capes, Jackets, Wrap Shawls, and Ladies' and Gents' Winter Underwear.

See Sunday Herald for specialties from our Silk Dress Goods,
Lace Trimming and Waist Dept's.

Careful Attention to Mail Orders.

Goods Delivered Free in Pasadena.

Blankets	Comforters, and Lace Curtains	Portieres and Buggy	Capes and Wrap Shawls	Child's, Misses' and Ladies' Jackets	Ladies' Woolen Underwear	Gent's Underwear Hosiery and Hdks
AT \$2.50 A PAIR. 75 pairs 10x4 white wool Blankets; a good heavy durable blanket, which will be sold at \$2.50 a pair.	AT \$1.50 EACH. 200 Comforters, white cotton filling, silk-like covering, soft and light weight; this comforter is extra good value; which will be sold at \$1.50 each.	AT \$2.25 A PAIR. 150 Tufted Comforters, fine alkaline covering, the very finest white cotton filling; this comforter is as light and soft as elderdown; which will be sold at \$2.25 a pair.	AT \$10.50. 18 Ladies' Military Capes of fine all wool Boucle Frize in grays and tans, with colored shot effects, finely finished, with deep velvet collars; which will be placed on sale at \$10.50 each.	\$8.00 TO \$8.50. 240 Children's and Misses' Box coats and reefer JACKETS, carefully made in the prevailing designs, from new and seasonable fabrics, in tobacco brown, garnet, navy blue and both gray and tan granite mixtures, which will be sold at from \$8 to \$8.50.	AT 50¢ EACH. 35 doz. Ladies' Jersey ribbed Egyptian cotton Vests, fleece wool finish, long and short sleeves, extra heavy quality, ankle length drawers to match, will be sold at 50¢ each.	SPECIAL, 3 FOR 50c. 50 doz. Men's all pure linen handkerchiefs, with hand embroidered scroll initials, extra large size, at three for 50c.
AT \$3.00 A PAIR. 75 pairs 10x4 white wool Blankets, extra heavy and full size, which will be sold at \$3 a pair.	AT \$2.50 EACH. 150 Tufted Comforters, fine alkaline covering, the very finest white cotton filling; this comforter is as light and soft as elderdown; which will be sold at \$2.25 a pair.	AT \$1.25. 35 pairs Portieres, regular size, in olive, old gold, old rose, old blue, and garnet; wide dado border, 7-inch fringe at top and a corresponding one at bottom, which will be sold at \$1.25 a pair.	AT \$12.50. 72 Ladies' Golf Pittochrie and Inverness Capes, in all the choicest English, Scotch and German fabrics, in black, blue and heather mixtures fashionably made, with single or double capes, or with deep military collars, a choice for \$12.50 each.	AT \$8.50. 36 Ladies' Redeer JACKETS, of fine wool Berlin twill, well and fashionably made, with full puffed sleeves, overlapped seams and silk facings, which will be marked \$8.50 each.	AT \$1.00 EACH. 30 doz. Ladies' unshrinkable all wool vests, silk bound, with fancy French collarettes, long and short sleeves, in natural gray and white, ankle length drawers to match, will be marked \$1 each.	25 CENTS. 100 doz. Men's all pure linen hemstitched initial handkerchiefs, hand embroidered, large size and extra fine quality at 25c each.
AT \$4.50 A PAIR. 50 pairs 10x4 white real California Blankets, lambs wool and a fine finish, which will be sold at \$4.50 a pair.	AT \$5.00 A PAIR. 100 pairs 11x4 white, real California made Blankets, 68x78, lambs wool, which will be sold at \$5.00. We invite the attention of every lady to this blanket.	AT \$1.00 A PAIR. 75 pairs Nottingham Curtains, in white and ecru, 3/4 yards long, 42 inches wide, and a durable material, which will be sold at \$1.00 a pair.	AT \$1.75. 24 Ladies' superior tan Broadcloth Capes, exquisitely finished with fine satin Duchesse linings and brown velvet collars; these are absolutely the most "distinguishing" garments of the season's importation, and will be sold at \$1.75 each.	AT \$15.00. 50 Ladies' Prince Albert JACKETS, of superior all wool English beaver, in stylish shades of tan and drab, elegantly made, with wide Franklin collars, balloon sleeves, and silk serge facings, which will be sold for \$15 each.	AT \$1.50 EACH. 25 doz. Ladies' non-shrinking natural mixed wool Vests, double threaded, French cut, with trimmed seams and ribbed skirt, long sleeves, ankle length drawers to match, will be disposed of at \$1.50 each.	25 CENTS. 125 doz. Men's all wool cashmere seamless half hose, in un-dyed sanitary gray and fast black, made with double heel and toe, at 25c per pair.
AT \$6.75 A PAIR. 50 pairs 12x4 white real California made Blankets, 80x82, which is extra size, very heavy, and a close fine fabric, which will be sold at \$6.75 a pair.	AT \$1.50 A PAIR. 100 pairs Nottingham Curtains in white and ecru, 3/4 yards long, 54 inches wide. This is a very full size and a very lacy effect, which will be sold at \$1.50 a pair.	AT \$6.75 A PAIR. 50 pairs Portieres, very full size, wide dado border, 9-inch fringe at top and a corresponding one at bottom, colors old rose, old gold, olive and old blue; which will be sold at \$6.75 a pair.	AT \$12.50 AND \$15.00. 75 Ladies' 30-inch Scalette "Military" Capes, of superior style and finish, with good silk serge linings and deep self-lined collars, in both plain, Baltic Seal, and marten, trimmed designs, which will be sold at \$12.50 and \$15 each.	AT \$17.50. 48 Ladies' Prince Albert JACKETS of extra fine black, all wool Melton, finished in the most approved manner, with double sewn, overlaid seams, puffed sleeves and satin Duchesse facings, which will be sold at \$17.50 each.	AT \$1.75 EACH. 40 doz. Ladies' extra fine lambs wool Vests, all silk bound, fine French cut high neck, long sleeves, with ribbed skirt, warranted thoroughly shrunk, in medicated gray and white, ankle length drawers to match, will be placed on sale at \$1.75 each.	50 CENTS. 75 doz. Men's heavy white merino shirts and drawers, made with French collarettes and ribbed skirts, and all taped in seams, will place them on sale at 50c.
AT \$8.50 A PAIR. 50 pairs 12x4 white real California made Blankets, 80x82, lambs wool, extra fine and heavy, and a beautiful finish, which will be sold at \$8.50 a pair.	AT \$2.50 A PAIR. 85 pairs white Nottingham Curtains, 3/4 long, 54 inches wide, Point d'Esprit effects. This is a hand-some curtain, which will be sold at \$2.50 a pair.	AT \$5.00 A PAIR. 50 pairs Bagdad Portieres, in Turkish effects, extra full size, which will be sold at \$5.00 a pair.	AT \$12.50 AND \$17.50. 52 Ladies' 24-inch genuine "Japanese" and French seal Capes, well and tastefully lined with superior black Duchesse satin, with deep double self collars, in plain and black marten trimmed designs, which will be sold at \$12.50 and \$17.50 each.	AT \$20.00. 30 Ladies' Prince Albert JACKETS of very superior all wool English pilot, in the new shades of tan and tobacco brown, fine silk front linings, balloon sleeves, Franklin collar and double-sewn overlaid seams, beautifully piped, with fine wool Russia braid, which will be placed on sale at \$17.50 each.	AT \$1.75 EACH. 20 doz. Ladies' Jersey ribbed balbrigan Union Suits, fashion cut, with finished seams and silk bound, long sleeves and full length, will be sold at 75¢ each.	\$1.00 150 doz. Men's all wool natural gray and camel hair shirts and drawers, all silk bound, well made, and warranted a thoroughly shrunk garment, will place them on sale at \$1 each.
AT \$5.75 A PAIR. 40 fancy figured reversible Blankets, 72x90, suitable for ladies' bath robes, in pretty shades of light blue, pink and tan, which will be sold at \$5.75.	AT \$1.50 A PAIR. 100 pairs Nottingham Curtains in white and ecru, 3/4 yards long, 54 inches wide. This is a very full size and a very lacy effect, which will be sold at \$1.50 a pair.	AT \$4.50 EACH. 150 California made Buggy Robes, very heavy, a fine material and in an endless variety of patterns, which will be sold at \$4.50 each.	AT FROM \$3.25 TO \$6.50. 150 Ladies' extra fine lambs wool Scotch tweed and camel hair wrap shawls in the overland, Seneca, Samoan and other favorite minkies, in a large variety of Oxford grays, tans, drabs and plaids, which will be sold at from \$3.25 to \$6.50 each.	AT \$20.00. 36 Ladies' rich Astrakhan and wide wale boucle Prince Albert JACKETS, as just introduced, guaranteed all wool, fast black, and of superior workmanship, which will be sold for \$20 each.	AT \$1.00 EACH. 15 doz. Ladies' fine Jersey ribbed Egyptian cotton Union Suits, good hairy quality, perfectly finished, seam and full bound, long sleeves and full length, will be sold at \$1 each.	75 doz. Men's undyed Australian lambs wool and camel hair underwear, shirts extra length and finished, with ribbed skirts, an excellent fitting garment, warranted thoroughly shrunk, at \$1.50 per garment.
AT \$8.50 A PAIR. Just received, a new shipment of Irish Point Curtains, ranging in price from \$3 to \$15. An inspection solicited.	AT \$2.50 A PAIR. 150 California made Buggy Robes, very heavy, a fine material and in an endless variety of patterns, which will be sold at \$4.50 each.					

ARMY LIFE ON THE FRONTIER.

[From a Special Contributor.]

In the month of October, 1875, we two, in a Pullman car, were spinning through the bright-hued forest country of Minnesota, few weeks since a wedding had been in Milwaukee, and we had traveled to New York and back since then. At every turn through the autumn trees, glowing lakes shot by, like burnished mirrors, reflecting the vivid hues of the hillsides.

I looked out of the window, admiring the scenery, and thought about my cups and saucers; with infinite care and almost playful earnestness, we had bought them in Milwaukee, together with every other thing needful to furnish our army home, and to have one cherished plate broken in its wanderings in a freight car would be a calamity well worth grieving over. One particular after-dinner coffee cup, in Bel-Beque, a cherishing possession, with voice at elbow said: "Across the aisle, if you look, in the fourth seat back, I have discovered one more bride." I turned my head just in time to see a jaunty gray traveling bonnet in the set of drooping quite down upon a striped two-seat chair, while it continued to roll peacefully. The white man in travel cheerfully supported the burden imposed upon him, and commenced fanning the pretty face so near his own, a folded newspaper.

At once properly removing my gaze from this picture of too gaudy profusion, I straightened myself in an attitude of almost painful perpendicularity, and began to cut the leaves in a neglected magazine, while my husband pulled his mustache to keep back the smiles lurking so near the surface. Three brides in our car had been detected by us, but not for worlds should even one person guess just how new we were.

For as many as two and a half hours that afternoon we read aloud to each other out of the slighted magazine, with much profit.

At dusk we stopped at some small town, and a sign said that the train would be detained all night. The passengers were obliged to stay at the depot hotel. At St. Paul M.—had taken command of a detachment of recruits ordered to join his regiment, and these men were now with us. I know not where they were quartered that night—only knew, however, that the station was a veritable nest of drunkenness near midnight, a thundering knock on the door, and a voice in the hall said: "Captain, Private Macfayen had been through the railroad bridge." M.—sprang from his seat, and hurried down stairs again, while I turned up the lamp as high as it would go, to keep from conjuring up visions of broken bones, and of a possible doleful funeral next day. In a few minutes the door opened quietly, and my husband said: "He did fall through the bridge-drain." A slight shudder overcame us, proved to be the whole extent of the damage done. In the morning not a trace of the tragedy remained.

As soon as breakfast was over, glad to be able to take the road once more, we chose our places in a car, a boy standing behind the door of which we were warming men and trees began to slip backward past us, out of sight, and we were off. The vast plains of Dakota awoke me. Never before had I seen an open expanse of country large enough to be called a prairie, and this immense sea of sand, stretching to the horizon edge everywhere, was a revelation of wonder undreamed of. The wind from the wide west was an intoxicating draught; fresh scents were borne upon its strong current; scents of moist earth, of sprouting herbs and trees of sweet water, of Indian stations, in lone bresches. An antelope raced over a slope of brown buffalo grass and dropped into a hollow; the howl of some wild thing, a coyote or a bear, came from a distance, and close to the track, rising upright upon one undergrowth of some thin material, made with

dogs perched and barked at us. Rushing on fast we passed villages consisting usually of not more than two or three buildings, a ruin, a cluster of paint, a station-house, and a water tank; soft rolling brown hills touched the western sky; nearer we swept by shining rivers fringed with low-growing willow trees, sedged bottom ditch upon ducks, geese, wild cranes and zig-zag lines of snow birds, and the prairie stretched away for ever on ahead, piercing infinite spaces between earth and sky.

After two days, the plains past, we reached Bismarck one afternoon at sunset, to find a crowd of portentous size gathered at the station. I thought an accident had happened, but the attraction had been merely the train, as it was every day.

Across the road, called, for politeness sake, we waded through thick dust-climbed an uneven board pavement, put together with too few nails and were ushered into the one and only hotel in town, a two-story log cabin with a false front, cracked in the show. Up the narrow hall were given us half way down a narrow hall, where we were horrified to find that the walls were not solid at all, but made of muslin stretched over lattice. Conversations uttered in every room in this place we heard in the best intentions we were unable to understand. We ate supper in a low dim room, while officers, standing on the top of a sand bank, by the side of a vehicle something like an omnibus, with a door at each end, and a loose leather "boot" for baggage, sat in the back, were ushered into the "saloon," four leather stools around a table, and had been clanging about for some hours down the end of creation; when later on this afternoon, M.—said: "Fort Buford lies behind yonder ridge; we shall see it in the morning." Although near by, we were still far by water. Long before sunrise the end of creation had been reached, and we had been clanging about for some hours down the end of creation; when later on this afternoon, M.—said: "Fort Buford lies behind yonder ridge; we shall see it in the morning." Although near by, we were still far by water. 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HIS BLACK-LIST.

The President Keeps a Record of Friends and Foes

In His Official Scrap-book—A Fearful and Wonderful Affair.

Things that Interest Him Relating to Legislation and Office-seeking are Clipped and Pasted for Reference.

A Clipping That Spoiled a Man for Office—Scrape About Mrs. Cleveland and the Babies—Gossip from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—(Special Correspondence.) The President reads the daily newspapers usually by proxy. Some few of them are brought to him—the Washington papers, of course and the New York papers, but most of his newspaper reading is done by one of the executive clerks of his official household. So the comment which is made on his failure to come to Mr. Hill's assistance in New York, and the abuse which will follow if the Democrats lose New York will reach him at second hand, if at all. The President's newspaper extracts, like his mail, reach him after a sifting process which eliminates all that it is not necessary that he should see. First, the papers pass through the hands of Col. Crook, who reads them and marks them carefully. Then the principal journals go to the private secretary's room, where Mr. Thurber determines whether a story which Col. Crook has marked as of interest is sufficiently important to be called to the President's personal attention. Humiliating it may be to the editor who proudly sends his editorial utterance marked with blue pencil to the White House; it must be said that comparatively few of the marked paragraphs get past Mr. Thurber. After they have been inspected by him, the papers are taken back to Col. Crook and carefully clipped. The scraps are assort and one of the colored messengers pastes them in the big black scrap books, which decorate a shelf in Col. Crook's office. There are a dozen of these books, and they are constantly being filled and renewed. One book is devoted to purely political matters; another to Indian questions, another to financial questions; another to judicial matters, and finally there is a book whose entire contents is personal paragraphs about Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and the babies. This personal scrapbook is the most interesting of all. If Mr. Cleveland over looks over its pages he must be amused at the collection of contradictions which it contains. Here, under flaring headlines, is told the story about the dreadful "operation," which was performed on Mr. Cleveland above Mr. Benedict's neck. Directly below this story is the denial of it. Then there comes about the prospect of a White House baby, and all the newspaper congratulations which followed the baby's arrival. There are stories from Buzzard's Bay, and stories from New York. Not all the personal details of the administration is recorded here, because there is not room for it. But there is a great deal of this gossip, most of which probably has never reached the President's eye.

The purpose that this scrapbook serves, however, is to give the President a ready reference to those who have published pleasant things and unpleasant things about him. In fact, the chief value of the scrap collection is as a "black list." Its usefulness was demonstrated during the early part of the present administration, when an applicant for appointment from one of the leading newspapers sent extracts from the editorial columns of his paper abusing Mr. Cleveland roundly. He did not receive the appointment which he sought.

During the first Cleveland administration, Private Secretary Lamont did all of the research reading. Before his time, there had been no official reader of the newspapers, but Mr. Lamont was too much interested in newspaper work to be willing to do his reading by proxy. He would not trust it to any one. Mr. Hallford, his successor, was a good newspaper reader, but he was not the greater part of his reading due to him, and, under the Harrison administration, Mr. Montgomery of the telegraph-room did the newspaper clipping. Now the work has been transferred to Col. Crook. But Mr. Lamont still keeps a sharp eye on the leading papers, and particularly those which are published in New York State. The President gets most of his information about what is going on in New York from Mr. Lamont. No one places a greater value on newspaper comment than the present Secretary of War.

It is a fact, though, that no one is less communicative to newspaper men than Mr. Lamont, and few Presidents have been less considerate of newspaper correspondents than Mr. Cleveland. With the incoming of the Cleveland family, the White House became a closed book to newspapermen. Where the correspondents of leading newspapers were free under other administrations to go and go in the President's offices, as they would in any public place, there are now forms and ceremonies to be observed now in reaching even one of the clerks of the Executive Mansion. The result of this policy is seen in the very small number of newspaper correspondents gathered at the White House these days. There is so little satisfaction in going there for information that the correspondents trust to the press associations to cover the roads, and have had, however, every effort to obtain any of the personal gossip which is always such an interesting feature of Washington correspondence. Other Presidents have been anxious, apparently, to gain the good will of newspaper representatives. Mr. Cleveland seems to do the same. Still, his friends say he is not entirely impervious to newspaper criticism. There are occasionally paragraphs in the papers which try him deeper severely.

Mr. Cleveland is not patron of the newspaper-clipping bureaus, except on special occasions. Sometimes, when a very important question is under discussion, he has the clippings sent to all the papers on that particular subject sent to him. As a rule, he is satisfied with his own exchange list. It is not very large, and the President is a subscriber to very few papers. Many publishers send their papers to the White House regularly, post paid, and the President will read them, and be guided by their suggestions. Many of the departments are subscribers to the press clippings, and many of them keep scrap-books. The Navy Department, for example, keeps a very complete collection of foreign papers, publications, and clips from domestic publications, every thing that might be valuable for reference about our own or foreign navies. Secretary Hoke Smith is a subscriber to press clippings, both on his own account and on behalf of the Interior Department. The Fish Commissioner takes a regular service, and preserves all the clippings on pieces of manilla paper of uniform size, which are assort and bound together according to subjects, arranged in chronological order. The Fish Commissioner has a very valuable collection of newspaper clippings, the public men buy newspaper clippings about twice as much as some of them specify, in placing an order, that the clippings shall be of a complimentary character. That is, they wish to have only the complimentary paragraphs sent to them. They do not see themselves as all others see them, at least. Many of the commissioners in Congress are subscribers to these bureaus, and they make up scrap-books in financial and economic questions, which are useful in obtaining quotations for decorative speeches. A good deal of the news which goes into the Congressional Record every year comes

from these scrap-books, and much of it is not credited to the original author.

One of the uses of the press clipping service is to furnish suggestions to business men as to the popular demand for this or that article, and out of the service sent to a business man in Washington not long ago grew the idea which resulted in the formation of contrivances in newspapers all over the country. It is betraying a trade secret to tell of it, but the joke on the public is too good to keep. Some Mulhallion of journalism started not long ago a story that when John McCullough, the actor, was confined in a madhouse he had a grand piano in his cell and a record of his ravings was made. The result was described in such a blood-curdling way that it aroused an immediate desire to hear McCullough's ravings. When the mendacious paragraph had been in circulation for a time, it came to be known as a "raving parlor" or "phonograph parlor," and following them came orders from all parts of the country from people who had "phonograph parlors" or places where the machines were on exhibition for cylinders with the "ravings." All of these phonograph people went to the inquiry that there was no such record in existence. But presently the pressure became too great. The country demanded the ravings of McCullough and my uncle was unable to pay for the same, and whose means were not sufficient to meet the demands. Dr. Temple has decided, in response to many requests, to give one more demonstration of his God-given power at the Los Angeles Theatre.

TUESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 13.

The management has secured a great concession from the manager of the theatre, and the price will be \$1.00, and is able to announce that there will be no charge for admission or for any seat in the house.

This is the first time that the Boy Phenomenon will appear in Los Angeles, and all who are afflicted and are unable to pay for treatment should not miss this opportunity.

He will treat as many on the stage as possible. No matter what their condition they will be treated absolutely free. Preference given to the deaf and dumb, and to the paralytic and rheumatic who have been on crutches for years.

Those who are interested in the wonder and mystery regarding the wonderful power of animal magnetism possessed by the Boy Phenomenon are invited to attend the demonstration.

Do not let this be your last chance to be cured of "depraved taste."

There is no doubt in any part of the country that the "ravings" reproduced on the phonograph are really those of McCullough's; whereas no record of McCullough's voice, so far as is known, has ever been made.

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